

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1928

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M., T.D.

NEWPORT:

EVAN WILLIAMS (PRINTERS) LTD., FRIARS STREET.

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INDEX

(The Tables will be found at the end of the Report.)

	<i>Page</i>
Adulteration and Prosecutions	58
Allt-yr-yn Hospital	54 & 56; Tables 11 & 12
Allt-yr-yn Hospital Expenses	55; Table 12
Ambulances	56
Anti-Diphtheritic Serum	47
Ante-Natal Hygiene	10
Arca	3
Artificial Feeding of Infants	12 & 13
Auxiliary Clinic	33 & 34
Bacteriological Work	55 & 56
Bakehouses	74; Tables 18 & 19
Births	3 & 5; Tables 4, 5 & 6
Births in Institutions	10
Blind Persons	61
Cancer Death Rates	44
Cefn Hospital	55 & 57
Census Statistics	Table 1
Centres, The	Table 4a; 22 to 28
Chicken Pox	52; Tables 8 & 10
Clinic, The	20 & 31
Clothing of Infants	13
Common Lodging Houses	72; Tables 18 & 19
Comparative Statistics	Tables 5 & 6
Complaints	71
Condemned Foods	61; Table 16
Contagious Diseases	Table 10
Convalescent Home	22 & 57
Cowsheds	74; Tables 18 & 19
Cream	59
Dairies	74; Tables 18 & 19
Deaths	3, 7, 8, 43 & 44; Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Density	3; Table 1
Diarrhoeal Diseases	7 & 45; Tables 2 & 5
Dilapidated Houses	67 & 71
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	47 & 54; Tables 2, 5 & 8
Diseases of Animals—Tuberculosis Order of 1925	60
Disinfection	46
Dummy-teats	13
Dwelling Houses	3, 65 & 66; Table 1
Elementary Schools and Infectious Diseases	Table 10
Expectant Mothers	10

	<i>Page</i>
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	69 & 72; Tables 14, 18 & 19
Fees paid to Doctors under Midwives Act, 1918,	
Sec. 14	11
Female Health Visitors	2, 11, 12 & 14
Flushing Cisterns	68 & 71
Food and Drugs Acts	58 to 60
Food Inspection	73 & 74; Table 16
Health Committee	1
Health Visitors	2, 11, 12 & 14
Home Nursing	57
House Refuse Collection	69
Housing, &c.	65 & 71
Housing Committee	1
Hospital Removals, Percentage of	Table 11
Hospitals	54, 55, 56 & 57; Tables 2 & 8
Illegitimacy	5 & 8
Infantile Mortality	3, 7, 8 12, & 13; Tables 3, 4, 5 & 6
Infant Feeding	12 & 13
Infectious Diseases, Analysis of	Tables 8 & 10
Infectious Diseases Hospitals	54 & 55; Tables 2, 8 & 11
Infectious Diseases, Notifications of	16 & 46; Tables 8, 9 & 10
Infectious Diseases Notifications and Deaths,	
Chart of	Between Tables 8 & 9
Infectious Diseases and Registered Premises	69; Table 14
Influenza	Tables 2 & 5
Inhabited Houses	Table 1
Insanitary Property	67 & 71
Inspection, General	Tables 18 & 19
Light Therapy Treatment	34 to 42
Maternal Welfare	8 to 17
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	1
Maternity and Child Welfare Work	Table 4a; 5 to 42
Maternity Hospital	10 & 57
Measles	46; Tables 2, 5, & 10
Meat Inspection	61 & 73; Table 16
Medical Examinations	20, 21 & 28
Meteorological Data	70; Table 17
Midwives, Supervision of	14, 15 & 16
Milk	58 to 60
Milk and Cream Regulations	58 to 60
Milk Stores	74; Tables 18 & 19
Mortuary, Public	56
Mumps	Table 10
New Buildings	65; Table 1
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	46; Table 10
Non-residents, Deaths of	43; Tables 2 & 4
Notification of Births Act, 1907	5
Nuisances Discovered	Tables 18 & 19
Nursing in the Home	57

Occupation of Inhabitants	...	...	...	5
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	13; Table 8
Orthopaedic Work	...	...	...	31 to 33
Outworkers	...	...	...	69; Tables 18 & 19
Overcrowding	...	...	...	68
Pneumonia	...	...	...	Tables 2 & 8
Population	...	...	...	3 & 4; Tables 1 & 4
Pregnancy and Parturition, Diseases of	...	...	...	8
Preservatives in Foods	...	...	...	58 to 60
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	74
Prosecutions	...	...	...	58
Public Institutions—Deaths	...	...	...	43; Table 2
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	...	8 & 9; Table 8
Rats and Mice Act, Administration of	...	...	...	62 to 64
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	69
Registered Premises	...	...	...	69; Tables 14 18 & 19
Reservoirs	...	...	...	62
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	Tables 2 & 6
Rest Home for Mothers	...	...	...	22 & 57
Sanitary Inspection of the District	...	...	...	67 to 69
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	47 & 54; Tables 2, 5 & 8
Scavenging	...	...	...	69
Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	...	68 & 73; Tables 18 & 19
Sick, Transport of	...	...	...	56
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	61 & 74; Table 19
Small Pox	...	...	...	51
Do. Hospital	...	...	...	55 & 57
Stables	...	...	...	72
Staff	...	...	...	2 & 17
Still Births	...	...	...	6 & 16
Sublet Houses	...	...	...	68 & 72
Systematic House Inspection	...	...	...	67 & 71; Table 19
Talybont Water Scheme	...	...	...	62
Tuberculosis Order of 1925 (Diseases of Animals)	...	...	...	60
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	48 to 51; Tables 2, 3, 6, 8 & 9
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	48 & 54; Tables 2, 5 & 8
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	34 to 42
Vaccination Statistics	...	...	...	45; Table 7
Vans and Tents	...	...	...	67 & 68
Venereal Diseases Committee	...	...	...	2
„ Work	...	...	...	33 & 52 to 54; Table 13
Vital and Mortal Statistics	...	...	...	3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 43; Tables 2, 4 & 5
Wards and Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	Tables 2, 6 & 8
Ward Statistics	...	...	...	4, 6 & 43; Tables 1, 2, 6 & 8
Water Supply	...	...	...	62
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	46; Tables 2, 5 & 10
Workshops	...	...	...	69 & 72; Tables 14, 18 & 19
Zymotic Mortality	...	...	...	3 & 44; Tables 2, 5, & 6

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

Deputy-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR. I. C. VINCENT.

THE MAYOR (Coun. F. Quick)	COUNCILLOR F. J. HUMPHRIES
ALDERMAN J. MCGINN	" R. W. GWATKIN
" J. LLOYD DAVIES	" W. CASEY
" T. G. LEWIS	" Mrs. M. A. HART
COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON	" Mrs. W. B. LEWCOCK
" F. JONES	" J. K. PRICE
" J. S. JOHNSON (died June 1928)	" F. SWEENEY
" J. G. BOOTS	" A. LEVESON
" W. J. WALL	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. W. GWATKIN

All the Members of the Health Committee.

Co-opted Members :

MRS. H. E. BARRATT	MRS. N. PADGET
" L. CATTELL	" G. M. SLADE
" K. FAWCKNER	" E. M. WOOD
	MRS. T. CROWTHER

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. S. JOHNSON (died 26th June, 1928)

Deputy-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Coun. F. Quick)	COUNCILLOR R. W. GWATKIN
ALDERMAN T. G. LEWIS	" W. F. E. SMITH
COUNCILLOR E. A. CHARLES	" W. CASEY
" C. F. WILLIAMS	" Mrs. M. A. HART
" C. T. CLISSITT	" J. R. WARDELL
" A. T. W. JAMES	" R. DAVIES
" W. T. GRIFFITHS	" J. K. PRICE
" W. J. WALL	" J. H. SWALLOW
" F. J. HUMPHRIES	" A. E. PUGH
" H. P. DAVIES	

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Representing the Corporation :

THE MAYOR (Coun. F. Quick)

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS ALDERMAN T. G. LEWIS
" J. Mc GINN " W. M. BLACKBURN
" W. GRAHAM WHITE COUNCILLOR R. DAVIES

Representing the Medical Profession :

SIR A. GARROD THOMAS DR. S. HAMILTON.
DR. W. BASSET

Representing Social Workers :

Rev. T. P. WOODCOCK Rev. E. WALROND SKINNER
Rev THOS. WRIGHT (Seamen) Rev. T. RICHARDS
(resigned 26/1/28)
Rev. Col. LAMBERT WILLIAMS
(resigned 26/10/28)

Co-opted Members :

COUNCILLOR Mrs. M. A. HART COUNCILLOR Mrs. W. B. LEWCOCK

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M. (T.D.)

Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.)

Mrs. M. A. BENNER, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

Miss ANDREWINA LAIRD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Secretary Maternity & Child Welfare & Venereal Diseases Committees

PERCY E. JONES.

Urban Sanitary Inspector :

SPENCER E. JONES, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Assistant Inspectors :

HERBERT SMITH, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

W. CHARLES	"	"	"	"
W. POWELL	"	"	"	"
E. J. DAVIES	"	"	"	"
F. J. KEYES	"	"	"	"

Health Visitors and Nurses :

Miss W. K. WILLEY, CERT. R.S.I., L.O.S.

Miss M. TAYLOR	Miss M. G. BEYNON
" B. E. M. C. EVANS*	" H. J. DAVIES*
" A. J. BURTON*†	Mrs. E. M. GRABNER*
" FRENCH*	Miss E. E. ROBERTS*

*Certified Midwife (by Exam.) †Health Visitors Certificate R. San Inst.

Part Time U.V.R. Clinic Nurse :

Miss E. M. CAPPER

Clerks :

CHIEF AND STATISTICAL—PERCY E. JONES.

2nd CLERK & LAB. ASST.—W. H. M. JONES.

3rd E. de LLOYD	4th W. J. CROKER
5th L. H. HARPER	6th W. H. NOCK.
7th G. R. EVANS.	

Probationers A. J. MASL.

FEMALE ASSISTANTS (M. & C.W.)—

Miss M. A. LOWATER Miss H. H. WALDRON

Part Time Lay Assistants :

Mrs. F. GREGORY Miss HUNTLEY
Miss M. PUGSLEY

House Disinfectors :

H. SMITH T. TAYLOR

ALL-YR-YN ISOLATION HOSPITAL—Matron: Miss J. ADAMS.
CEFN (SMALL POX) HOSPITAL—Caretaker: A. E. WALKER.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

FOR 1927 & 1928.

Area of Borough (Land and Inland Water)		...	5,020 acres	
		(including 589 acres covered with water)		
			1928.	1927.
Population (local estimate)	...	...	96,980	97,090
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	19.32	19.39
Dwelling Houses (estimated)	...	...	17,366	16,968
		(1921—15,660)		
Average number of occupants per dwelling house		5.54	...	5.88
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses				
pulled down)	...	...	398	273
Births (nett)	...	No.	1,693	1,732
		Rate	17.41	17.79
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents)		No.	1,049	1,184
		Rate	10.82	12.19
Infant Deaths (Do.)		No.	118	116
		Rate per 1,000 Births	69.7	66.9
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1000 per annum...	...	2.08	...	2.64
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases		.40	...	.49
Rateable Value at March 31st	...	£643,630		£641,182
Sum represented by a Penny Rate		£2,486		£2,466
Rate for Financial Year—in the £		14/-		13/6

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1928. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough in June, 1928, was 97,220 for calculating birth rates and 96,980 for death rates. These are the figures of the Registrar General and they have been accepted for calculating the various "rates." For the second year in succession we are faced with an estimated reduction in the population of the town, due (i.) to the transfer of many Newport residents to districts immediately outside the Borough boundaries where a large number of "subsidy" houses have been built; (ii.) to the steadily diminishing birth rate. The natural increase in the population (excess of births over deaths) was only 644, compared with 548 in 1927. The males were estimated to number 48,527 and the females 48,453. Since the census, the estimated increase of population has been 3,280, but the increase has not been equally distributed throughout the town. It is calculated that there were 3,392 more persons in Liswerry Ward than at the time of the census, 857 in St. Julians Ward, and 482 in Maindee Ward, whilst there were fewer persons in every Ward (except Caerau) on the West side of the River, and in Victoria on the East side.

The greatest density of population was in Tredegar Ward with 97.4 persons per acre, and Victoria with 50.51. The lowest—Alexandra with 8.79 and Liswerry 9.46. The average number of persons per house was greatest in Alexandra, 7.58, and Central, 7.31, and lowest in St. Julians, 4.61, and Caerau and Maindee, 4.77 each. The average number of persons per house has declined from 6.02 at the census to 5.54. Each of the Wards shows a reduction, but it is an instance of averages being somewhat misleading for there are still a very large number of cases of overcrowding.

The Physical Features and General Character of the District have been referred to in previous reports.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, and Flour mills.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

BIRTHS.

The nett number of births *registered* in the Borough during 1928 was 1,693 (872 boys and 821 girls), and the birth rate was 17.41 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 20.31 during the five years 1918-22, and with a birth rate of 21.96 during the quinquennial period 1923-27. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1928 was 16.7 and in the County Boroughs 17.4. The figure of 1,693 was the lowest number of births ever recorded in Newport since the extension of the Borough in 1889.

The illegitimate births were somewhat lower than they have been of late years and approached the pre-war percentage of 2.2 in 1914, and 2.4 in 1915; the 1928 figures were 47, with a percentage of 2.77 of total births, compared with 2.48 in 1927.

If the number of illegitimate births are compared with the number of unmarried, widowed and divorced females between the ages of 15 and 45 years, they give a percentage of 4.2 in 1928 compared with 5.23 in 1926 and 3.7 in 1927. This compares favourably with the records of most towns.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1928 was 1,748. Over 99 per cent. of the births were notified. This high percentage has been secured without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The still births notified numbered 80, plus 24 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1922-1928 are as follows :—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Births Notified and Registered	2331	2078	2090	2067	1985	1902	1774	1736
„ Registered but not Notified	60	49	33	25	11	18	16	12
„ Notified but not Registered	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Total Live Births ...	2391	2127	2124	2092	1998	1921	1790	1748
Still Births Notified ...	90	106	89	95	78	87	82	80
Miscarriages ...	3	4	23	15	25	21	20	24
Twin Births (No. of Children) ...	38*	48	40	54	68	64	40	38

(* plus 3 Triplets).

The live births notified by midwives were 1,552; by doctors, parents and others, 196.

STILLBIRTHS.

The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, made compulsory the registration of all stillbirths from July 1st, 1927. 1928 is therefore the first complete year that the Act has been in operation. From the returns it appears that the notifications of stillbirths received at the Health Department in past years have been fairly complete.

80 stillbirths were registered, of which 8 were non-residents and only 3 of these had not been notified. Taking the nett figure (as with live births) the proportion was 4.2 per 100 live births, the same rate as the average during the past five years.

Enquiries made at the Cemeteries *re* number of stillborn babies buried during the year shewed that there were 79 buried, one less than the number notified.

Stillbirths : Ward Statistics.

During the years 1922-1927 and 1928 the proportions of stillbirths to 100 live births were (the former are in brackets):—Alexandra (3.2) 3.5, Caerau (3.8) 3.4, Central (4.1) 2.3, Crindau (6.5) 9.6, St. Julians (4.3) 3.8, Liswerry (3.5) 5.6, Maindee (5.8) 5.9, Tredegar (4.1) 1.9, Victoria (3.8), 2.3, and St. Woolos (5.6) 2.7. The large reduction shown in the figures for St. Woolos Ward is due largely to the fact that the stillbirths of non-residents occurring in Wooloston House are now excluded. Crindau again had the highest proportion.

It is estimated that about 15 per cent. of these stillbirths are due to Syphilis.

The great majority occur during childbirth.

Recent investigations shew that a certain number are unavoidable under present conditions, the majority, however, are preventible, and it is only by the sound practice of Ante-Natal Hygiene that improvements can be brought about, not only in reference to stillbirths, but also in the reduction of the number of deaths during the first weeks of life.

The causes of such deaths are mainly the following:—

- i. Lack of proper supervision of the mother during pregnancy.
- ii. Want of attention to disease in the expectant mother whilst it can be satisfactorily treated.
- iii. Failure to diagnose contraction of the pelvis in the mother before the onset of labour.
- iv. Failure of the patient to call in the medical attendant early enough in labour.
- v. Bad obstetrics, including too early interference with natural processes.

Remedy.

The education of the public as to the advantages of a satisfactory system of Ante-Natal supervision, in conjunction with an efficient labour service.

INFANT MORTALITY.

118 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 69.7 per 1,000 births, compared with 66.9 in 1927, and with 71.4 and 75.1 during the past 5 years and 10 years respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1928 was 65, and in the County Boroughs 74. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table below.

The 1922 Annual Report included a chart which showed graphically the enormous decrease in the infantile death rate in Newport during the previous 20 years. In 1904 it was 152.9, since then it steadily decreased to 63.6 in 1926, which was the lowest on record.

INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908-1912		1923-27		1928		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	8.0	5.7	7	5.9	4.1
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	8.7	6.2	11	9.3	6.5
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	35.4	25.3	32	27.1	18.9
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	10.9	7.8	22	18.6	13.0
Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	1.0	.7	2	1.7	1.2
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	4.7	3.3	6	5.1	3.5
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	22.0	15.7	30	25.4	17.7
Venereal Diseases ..	1.2	1.5	.7	.5	...	...	...
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	8.5	6.1	8	6.8	4.7
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	71.4	118	100	69.7
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	4.0	2.8	7	5.9	4.1
Uncertified Deaths ...	0.9	1.1	.1	.1	...	...	...

%† Means percentage of total infant deaths.

The most remarkable and unsatisfactory fact brought out in the above table is the proportional increase in the deaths from Congenital Defects and Injury at Birth.

The death rates from Diarrhoeal diseases, Convulsions and Respiratory diseases were slightly higher than during 1922-27, whilst there was on the other hand a very definite reduction in the rate from Wasting diseases and Prematurity.

Age at Death.

Compared with the average for the previous 5 years there was a reduction in the death rate (per 1,000 births) in the age groups under 1 week, 1-3 months, 6-9 months, and 9-12 months; whilst the age groups, 1 week to 1 month, all under 1 month, and 3-6 months, showed an increased rate. The group under one month of age gave a rate of 34.2, compared with 32.8 for the previous 5 years. The comparative rate for England and Wales was 31 in 1928.

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work is the most promising method of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise has not reduced maternal or infantile mortality to any appreciable extent and it undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy.

Mortality among illegitimate Children.—Of the 47 infants born out of wedlock four died. The death rate was 85.1 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 119 per 1,000 during the previous 10 years.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

6 mothers died from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child birth, or 3.54 per 1,000 births, compared with a rate of 4.42 for England and Wales. If the number of known pregnancies is taken as the basis, the rate in Newport is reduced to 3.2 per 1,000. 2 of the 6 deaths were due to Puerperal Fever (1.18 per 1,000). 7 non-residents admitted into local Hospitals also died from Puerperal Fever. 20 cases of this disease were notified, including 9 non-residents. 4 occurred among those primarily under the care of midwives, but only two of them were confined by a midwife. Therefore nine of the cases were delivered by medical men. 7 of them had been under medical supervision before labour. Five of the 11 cases were treated in Hospitals (4 at the Royal Gwent Hospital and one at Allt-yr-yn Hospital).

Whilst the training of midwives and care and treatment of women during labour has improved steadily, the number of cases of Puerperal Fever which occur has not shown a corresponding improvement.

As will be seen from the figures given below maternal deaths in 1928 were below the average for the past five years.

Period.	Deaths per 1000 Births.					
	Sepsis.		Other Causes.		Total.	
	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900	3·	1·41	6·8	3·19	9·8	4·60
1910—1914	3·2	1·36	8·4	3·58	11·6	4·95
1923—1927	4·4	2·24	4·2	2·13	8·6	4·37
Year 1926	8·	4·14	6·	3·10	14·	7·24
„ 1927—Newport	2·	1·15	6·	3·46	8·	4·62
„ 1928—Newport	2·	1·18	4·	2·36	6·	3·54
„ 1928—England and Wales	?	1·79	?	2·63	2·920	4·42

Puerperal Pyrexia. 18 cases were notified under the new Regulations. This figure includes 1 non-resident admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital for treatment. Of the 17 cases 3 developed Puerperal Fever.

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which cause Puerperal Fever are sometimes harboured by the women before childbirth, whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of Puerperal Fever. Reference to this has been made earlier in this report.

Deplorable conditions of overcrowding still exist in a large number of houses in which births occur. Adequate Maternity Hospital beds will provide the only practical solution.

We are all deeply concerned that maternal mortality in this country has been practically stationary for nearly 20 years, in spite of the gradual substitution of the old untrained midwives by partially trained ones, and the provision of medical help in cases of emergency before, during, and after child-birth. Unfortunately this latter arrangement is based on the treatment of symptoms and not on the prevention of disease. In many towns it leads to unnecessary instrumental interference which is now recognised to be prejudicial to mother and infant.

The public require education in reference to the dangers of “hurried” midwifery.

The Maternity Benefit under the National Insurance Acts amounts, I understand, to £1,500,000 per annum, and there are no conditions laid down as to the manner in which the recipients should spend the money. We are generally of opinion that Maternity Benefit should be co-ordinated with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 516 expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff.

215 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 69 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were, at Clinic 1,027, at Centres 1,993, Total 3,020. 575 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres includes attendances at lectures, personal talks, medical advice, and instruction in infant hygiene generally.

61 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances—in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at Centres and Clinic.

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 23 births occurred there, of which 11 were stillborn.

There are also 7 private Maternity Homes in the town. 60 births occurred at Public Institutions (including Wooloston House) and 155 (plus 3 miscarriages) in private Maternity Homes. In all 215 births, or 11.7 per cent. of all births, took place at Institutions, etc. It is worthy of note that the percentage of stillbirths to live births in these Institutions was 9.7, compared with 4.2 in the whole town.

Arrangements have been made for the admission on the recommendation of your Officers of maternity cases to the Kensington Maternity Home since July 1st; prior to that date cases were dealt with at Caerau Maternity Home (which is now closed). The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 9 patients were admitted into these Maternity Homes during the year, for which the Corporation paid £66 3s. 0d. £32 16s. 0d. of this amount was refunded by the patients.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Corporation for home nursed cases.

Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the Maternity Benefit under the Insurance Act. M. & C.W. Committees are concerned with Ante-Natal work—feeding of mothers and infants in case of necessity, also payment of medical fees when medical men are called in by midwives. A revision of the arrangements is desirable, in order to ensure a better co-operation among the various parties concerned with the work. Under the Insurance Act, there is no provision for ensuring that the money is spent upon essential services, etc., before, during, or after childbirth.

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted in 1928-9 (financial year) to £298 16s. 0d. for 168 patients. The amount recovered from patients by the Borough Treasurer was £91 12s. 1d.

Of the 168 cases, 74 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 59 were required to repay part (one-third of the amount on the average), 35 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£3 16s. 0d. only was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits&Re-visits			Visits&Re-visits	
	1927	1928		1927	1928
To—			To—		
Centre Mothers...	187	126	Centre Infants ...	96	160
Other Mothers ...	195	194	Other " ...	4649	4435
Centre Expectant Mothers ...	94	143	Centre Child'n 1-5 yrs	216	492
Other do. ...	293	432	Other " "	3171	3459
			Infectious Diseases, etc	1493	644
Total ...	769	895	Total ...	9625	9190

	1927.	1928.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out) ...	1,084	1,504
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits ...	11,478	11,589

There was a slight increase in the number of visits to homes in spite of the increase of centre and clinic work. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*. It is fundamental to the maternity and child welfare scheme, the basis of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ." *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

3,239 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres; 1,794 of these were medically examined at the clinic and centres, compared with 1,683 during 1927. The total attendances recorded was 16,841. 3,951 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 15,644 during 1928, compared with 14,358 during 1927.

INFANT FEEDING.

1,752 newly born infants were visited during 1928, out of a total of 1,852 births (including stillbirths and miscarriages).

The results of the usual enquiries in respect to methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows—

	1928	<i>Average previous 5 years.</i>
Breast Milk only	83.0	85.5
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	6.0	4.2
Total wholly or partly Breast Food	89.0	89.7
Artificial Food only	9.5	8.6
Too weak to take nourishment	1.5	1.6

There are indications of a slow but steady decline in the proportion of breast-fed children.

Enquiries were made in reference to 94 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 7 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 33 others, or 35.1 per cent. of the deaths under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

32 of the 94 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, 3 partly breast-fed, and 19 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,117 infants showed that 57.4 per cent. of them were still breast-fed, compared with 65.2 per cent., 63.7 per cent., 64.9 per cent., 62.4 per cent., 65.0 per cent., 60.8 per cent., 61.4 per cent., 58.6 per cent., 61.2 per cent., and 57.7 per cent., during the years 1918-27 respectively.

The reasons given for the artificial feeding of the infants at the time of the first visit were as follows :—

On Doctor's advice, 11; Insufficient or no Milk, 88; Ill-health of Mother, 22; Breast trouble, 23; Death of Mother, 5; Illegitimacy, 4; "Baby too weak to suck," 9; Mother at work, Nil; Cleft Palate, etc., 4; No desire to breast feed, 1; other causes, 4; Total, 171.

DUMMY TEATS.

565 or 40.1 per cent. of the 1,447 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. There is still little improvement in that direction.

CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 1,659 infants. They showed that flannelette was partly used in 38.4 per cent. of the cases. The danger of this material for clothing of babies is at last being realised, thanks to the work of the Centres and the Health Visitors, for in 1920 50.1 per cent. of the infants visited had clothing of flannelette; in 1923 the percentage had fallen to 38.7, and in 1927 to 33.8.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

There were 7 cases notified, including one non-resident at the Royal Gwent Hospital. The 6 notified local cases were visited by the Health Visitors. 38 other cases were discovered or reported and enquired into. All of the cases were followed up until they recovered. 6 of them attended the Royal Gwent Hospital as outpatients and 1 was admitted as an in-patient. 28 cases were treated by their own Doctor and 9 very slight cases got well without special treatment. In five of the six notified cases the midwife only had been present at the birth.

There has been a very satisfactory reduction in the prevalence of this disease since the disease became notifiable in 1914. The average number of cases notified per 1,000 births during the several five yearly periods was as follows :—1914-1917 (4 years), 11.42; 1918-1922, 6.2; 1923-1927, 5.79; compared with 4.1 (including non-residents) in 1928.

The enquiries were made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed that all the cases had made a good recovery and there was no evidence of permanent injury to eyes.

The notified cases (of residents only) per 1,000 births amounted to 3.5, but the 7 notifications give a figure of 4.1.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers if necessary, into Allt-yr-yn Hospital, where the cases cannot be successfully treated otherwise, as 25 per cent. of the cases of blindness in the past have been attributed to infection of the infants' eyes by Gonorrhoea.

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some authorities of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird, who acts as Superintendent of Midwives reports as follows :—

At the beginning of 1928 there were 38 midwives on the register. During the year 4 of these gave up practice in the town and 5 new names were added—of the latter 2 were re-registered midwives.

No midwives resident outside the Borough attended cases inside the Borough during the year.

The number of births—including abortions—attended by the midwives was 1,622, but in 383 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged, and in 591 cases medical aid was obtained. Medical care was given to a larger proportion of the cases in 1928 than in 1927.

The Herbert Street Home was responsible for 205 cases. Of other midwives only 1 attended more than 100 cases, and 7 others attended over 50 cases each. One midwife attended 149 cases, 3 midwives attended no cases, and one had only 2 patients.

Of the midwives 15 were totally dependent upon their practice for a living, 17 partially and 6 not at all.

33 of the midwives had the C.M.B. Certificate by examination, the remaining 5 were untrained.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives were as follows:—

For the Mother—

During Pregnancy	...	...	112
During Labour	...	...	273
During Puerperium	...	...	26
			<hr/>
			411

For the Child	...	...	...	180
				<hr/>

Total	...	...	591
			<hr/>

In 1928 medical aid in Pregnancy was sought more often by the midwives than in 1927. The midwives have shown during the year that they are becoming more alive to the supreme importance of ante-natal supervision of their patients, and are teaching their patients the necessity of ante-natal hygiene. One does feel that the midwives are not adequately recompensed for this additional attention which is now demanded from them.

Also the midwives themselves complain that occasionally, because of their ante-natal work, they have discovered that medical aid was necessary and on medical advice being sought the patients have been transferred for hospital treatment—the midwife then losing her case, and no fee is given her for the work which she has already done, nor compensation received. To those midwives who have large practices, and who are not dependent on their work for a livelihood, this may be no penalty, but, to most of the midwives here with small practices it is indeed a hardship.

Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules and Public Health Regulations.

Failure to forward record of advising Medical Aid	...	5
Failure to forward record of liability to being a source of infection	... ..	1
Failure to notify death without a doctor	...	6
Records or register incorrectly filled in	...	18
Delay in sending records	...	2
Not attending when engaged	...	1
1 midwife was cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.		
1 midwife was cautioned by the Health Committee.		
1 midwife was reported to the Central Midwives' Board, and censored by the Board		

The majority of the midwives' registers showed decided improvement in 1928, though a few of the registers still revealed a certain amount of carelessness.

The Inspector of Midwives made 200 visits, and in addition 36 interviews were made at the Health Department.

During the year monthly lectures on subjects of interest have been given to the midwives. On April 24th the Newport and County Midwives' Association were given an address by Dr. J. W. Corran, Norwich, on the Newer Knowledge of Nutrition in relation to the Expectant and Nursing Mother. This lecture was very instructive, and was given to a very large and enthusiastic audience. On 30th October a demonstration of the Pelvic Measurements was given to the Association. This very helpful lecture was much appreciated.

Notification of Stillbirths.

53 stillbirths occurred in the midwives' practice. In 5 of these the midwife only was present. According to the midwives' records the causes of stillbirths were as follows:—

Prematurity and Twins	...	...	...	25
Maceration, Strangulation of Foetus	...	...	...	6
Placenta Praevia, Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Fulltime—reason of Stillbirth unknown	...	...	...	16
Contracted Pelvis, Long Labour, or Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	9

Infectious Diseases in Midwives' Home or Practice.

In Home—

Measles	...	...	...	2
Para Typhoid	...	...	...	1

In Practice—

Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	16
Measles	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	6
Pemphigus	...	...	...	4
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	1

In all these cases precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

In addition to Drs. Benner and Laird, there are six Health Visitors and two whole-time and two part-time Clinic Nurses. There are also two whole-time lay assistants at the Clinic, Office, and Centres; and two part-time playroom assistants at the latter.

The work at the Clinic is dealt with in the following pages.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1928,

BY

Dr. MINNA BENNER, Medical Officer,
Maternity and Child Welfare, Newport.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and
Child Welfare Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

As you are aware a Boot Fund for crippled children was established in 1927 and last October as a preventive measure of respiratory affections in young children our second Boot Fund was started by a £20 donation from Voluntary Funds.

In December a second donation of £20 was granted, so heartening was the result of better boots to the 63 children who had been the first to benefit from your scheme.

To further the work 20 pairs of knitted stockings were sent to the Clinic for those for whom boots were indicated, mothers and grandmothers being greatly encouraged by these gift stockings commenced to knit on their own account and now the rule is for children to have good boots and stockings. There has been a marked lowering of the sickness rate amongst these well shod children.

The Boot Fund for crippled children is being used to help special cases, as the numbers are limited this fund will last for a considerable time.

Many fathers have attended at the Clinic and have expressed their gratitude to the Committee for these boots, which have kept the children happy, contented, and well.

Some poor children exchanged borrowed boots with broken soles for the new comfortable footwear.

THE CLINIC.

TABLE 1.—Affections of 2,136 Individuals Registered in 1928.—

<i>Affections.</i>	<i>New Comers.</i>			<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
	<i>Mothers.</i>				
Healthy ...	126	...	126	...	30
Skin ...	16	...	71	...	112
Ear ...	—	...	—	...	4
Eye	4	...	11	...	20
Infections	—	...	13	...	17
Teeth ...	48	...	—	...	40
Glands	—	...	2	...	10
Nose and Throat	10	...	2	...	26
Respiratory	19	...	54	...	99
Pulmonary	3	...	—	...	—
Heart & Anæmia	72	...	5	...	12
Gastritis ...	160	...	108	...	62
Gynæcological	69	...	—	...	—
Debility and Malnutrition	91	...	24	...	67
Dieting ...	63	...	133	...	36
Nervous ...	13	...	—	...	—
Other Affections or Defects	111	...	133	...	114
	805	...	682	...	649

It is interesting to note that the 133 other Affections of infants in Table 1. include 63 Herniæ, 54 other affections, and 16 as classified. Torticollis 2, Marasmus 2, Club Foot 1, Fracture of Arm 1, Rickets 3, Hydrocele 1, Jaundice 2, Tongue Tie 1, Cleft Palate 1, Naevi 2.

With reference to the 114 other affections of children in Table 1., 28 cases can be classified :

- 14 Rickets
- 4 Knock Knee
- 3 Bow Legs
- 1 Talipes
- 1 Flat Foot
- 5 other Orthopaedic conditions

In the 649 New Children registered 10 per cent. were under nourished or malnourished.

Among the 682 Infant New Comers 3 per cent. only were malnourished.

The following table shows Clinic Medical Attendances for 1928—Individuals examined include New Comers :—

TABLE II.

	"Others" Mothers		Expectant Mothers.		Infants.		Children.		Total.
Medical									
Examinations	2081	...	895	...	2111	...	1675	...	6762
Individuals ...	521	.	422		743	...	887	...	2523
Individuals, New	493	.	312	...	682		649	...	2136

Of the 895 attendances of Expectant Mothers, 686 were "New". cases and 209 "Old" Expectants.

Other Attendances at Clinic during the year, 10,431.

THE ANTE NATAL CLINIC.

Progressive work has been accomplished in this Clinic—partly because of good co-operation on the part of the midwives and more visiting of mothers by the Health Visitors. Increased supervision entails on the Medical Officer earlier direction in certain emergencies to the Medical Practitioner, to the Hospital, or to the Nursing Home. I have sent 9 cases to Kensington Home during the year—this number includes 4 serious cases with complicated conditions and others whose homes were unsuitable for maternity.

Last year 383 individuals attended the Ante Natal Clinic 786 times. This year Individuals, 422; Attendances, 895.

In addition to these figures, the Centre Expectant Mothers numbered 284; Attendances, 1,993; making a total number of attendances—2,888; Individuals, 706.

The total Medical Attendances at the Clinic for 1928 were as under :—

6762 Clinic for Mothers and Children
 895 Ante Natal Clinic
 3297 Light Clinic
 1392 Auxiliary Clinic
 1438 Orthopaedic Clinic

The last three mentioned Clinics are in Dr. Laird's care, her report is given in detail.

The other attendances at Clinic for dried milk, milk foods, treatment by Nurse when indicated, 10,431.

THE CLINIC SALES ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Groats ...	839	15	2
Patent Foods ...	45	15	9
Medicated Foods ...	72	0	1
Appliances, Belts, Bandages ...	7	12	3
Bottles ...	3	0	1½
Medical Treatment ...	41	1	7
Dental Treatment ...	1	11	0
Orthopædic Treatment ...	4	4	8
Light ..	8	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£1018	4	7½
	<hr/>		

VALUE OF GIFTS AT CLINIC.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Groats (Voluntary) ..	94	18	0½
Patent Foods, Virol, Malt, &c. (Corporation)	21	12	8¼
	<hr/>		
	£116	10	8¾
	<hr/>		

Some of these gifts are paid for from Voluntary Funds and are of very great advantage to mothers and children, many of whom were ineligible for the rate aided supply of fresh milk.

SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

The Committee's grant of £20 provided 19 notes for the Home. 10 mothers were sent; all stayed for 2 weeks and were greatly benefited by the holiday at the sea. I obtained an extra note in one case.

THE CENTRES.

ALEXANDRA, CENTRAL, CRINDAU, LLISWERRY, MAINDEE.

(1) ALEXANDRA CENTRE.

Miss Evans is Superintendent of this Centre. On her registers at the end of the year she had 594 individuals—269 mothers, 68 infants, 257 children.

Attendances at Alexandra during the year, 7,172.

Mothers attended 3,665 times, infants 1,317 times, children 2,190 times.

Average weekly attendances at this Centre, 152—78 mothers, 28 infants, 46 children.

During the year newcomers to this Centre totalled 208—of this number 83 were mothers.

The Centre is open all day on Wednesdays, and the morning session is now very well attended. Steady progress is shown in all Centre work, and the Centre is admirably managed.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

41 mothers paid £26 12s. 0d. into the Club. 32 mothers have withdrawn £27 16s. 9d.—the money deposited including interest of £6 15s. 8d. Garments given to Alexandra babies, 33; value of these, £5 15s. 6d.

ALEXANDRA NEEDLEWORK.

165 garments have been made and sold for £13 3s. 9d.

THE FIRE GUARD CLUB.

6 fire guards have been sold for £2 17s. 7d.

TEA MONEY.

Tea money, collected weekly, has amounted this year to £10 4s. 10d.; price for cup of tea and biseuit, 1d.

(2) CENTRAL CENTRE.

Miss Burton is in charge of Central, our largest Centre. The growth of Central is remarkable, and excellent work is being done here. It is open on Monday and Wednesday afternoons and on Wednesday mornings.

Individuals on the Registers, 1,014, e.g., 476 mothers, 83 infants, 455 children.

Newcomers during the year, 299, of these 127 are mothers.

Weekly average attendances at Central, 280 individuals.

The Centre attendances were again increased from last year, 13,454. Attendances of mothers, 6,862; of infants, 2,088; of children, 4,504. Miss Burton has weighed 313 infants 1,082 times, also 202 children 478 times.

DENTAL SCHEME.

Only 11/6 paid into Dental Club this year (last year £3 5s. 6d. paid in, £5 paid out).

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

47 mothers paid £42 13s. 1d. into the Club. 35 mothers have drawn out £37 10s. 0d., their own savings with interest allowed, £9 6s. 10½d.

To 26 Centre babies a garment has been given. Value of these flannels, £4 11s. 0d.

THE FIRE GUARD CLUB.

7 fire guards have been supplied, money paid for them, £3 2s. 8d.

TEA MONEY.

The large amount of £26 12s. 2d. has been collected in Central. 6,386 pennies.

CENTRAL NEEDLEWORK.

46½ yards of flannel have been sold and 75 garments made and sold in the Centre. £11 13s. 1d. has been realised from these sales.

(3) CRINDAU CENTRE.

Mrs. Grabner is Superintendent of Crindau. On her Registers she had 660 individuals, e.g., mothers, 315; infants, 74; children, 271. Centre expectants, 30.

The number of newcomers admitted to this Centre was 240, of these 96 were mothers.

Mrs. Grabner has weighed 275 babies 904 times, also she has weighed 236 children 545 times. Very good progress has been made in Crindau.

Crindau attendances for 1928 were 6,953. Attendances of mothers, 3,586; of infants, 1,488; of children 1,879.

The weekly average attendances in this Centre was 144, e.g., 74 mothers, 31 infants, 39 children.

The Centre is open all day on Thursdays, and is very well attended in the mornings. This session attracts many mothers who are unable to leave home in the afternoons. Average number of mothers present in the morning, 32.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

12 mothers have paid £9 0s. 11d. into the Club, and 12 mothers have drawn out £11 3s. 10d.; this sum includes interest, £2 15s. 6½d.

To 14 Crindau babies a flannel garment has been given; value of these gifts, £2 9s. 0d.

FIREGUARDS.

For 10 fireguards £4 13s. 9d. was paid. Only 3 fireguards sold last year; the number 10 indicates that better provision is being made in Crindau to guard against fire.

TEA MONEY.

The sum of £9 5s. 0d. has been paid.

CRINDAU NEEDLEWORK.

117 garments have been made and sold, also $13\frac{3}{4}$ yards of flannel, for £10 6s. 10d.

DENTAL SCHEME.

Paid in, £1 5s. 0d.

(4) LLISWERRY CENTRE.

Miss Taylor is in charge in Lliswerry Centre, and good work is being done here. The mothers come long distances to attend this Centre and the morning session is often overcrowded. Miss Taylor has 666 individuals on her Registers—302 mothers, 85 infants, 279 children.

The Centre is open all day on Tuesdays.

Miss Taylor has weighed 227 babies 561 times, also 93 children 175 times.

The Centre attendances, 6,911—mothers, 3,295; infants, 1,469; children, 2,147. The weekly average attendances, 147, e.g., 70 mothers, 31 infants, 46 children.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

25 mothers have paid £18 15s. 6d. into the Club. 19 mothers have drawn out £17 4s. 9d. This money includes £4 6s. 0d. interest.

To 21 babies flannels were given. Value of these garments, £3 13s. 6d.

LLISWERRY NEEDLEWORK.

69 garments were made and sold, also $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards of flannel, for £6 6s. 2d.

FIREGUARDS.

6 fireguards were sold for £2 11s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.—the same number were sold in 1927.

TEA MONEY.

The money collected for teas was £9 2s. 3d.

(5) MAINDEE CENTRE.

Miss Roberts has been in charge in Maindee since July, 1927. On December 31st she had 776 individuals on her Registers, e.g., 369 mothers, 90 infants, 317 children. Attendances for the year, 7,366—mothers, 3,563; infants, 1,653; children, 2,150.

Maindee Centre is open all day on Tuesdays; the weekly average was 153, which is better than when the Centre was open on 2 afternoons a week and justifies the change made a year ago.

Miss Roberts has weighed 222 babies 561 times, also 93 children 175 times.

THE MATERNITY CLUB.

34 mothers paid £16 18s. 0d. into the Club funds, and 26 members have drawn out £39 17s. 0d.; the interest included in this amount was £9 19s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

THE FIREGUARD CLUB.

5 fireguards were supplied to Centre members, for which they paid £2 18s. 0d.

TEA MONEY.

The sum of £7 2s. 4d. was collected for tea.

NEEDLEWORK AT MAINDEE.

81 garments and $57\frac{1}{4}$ yards of flannel sold for £12 16s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. Some excellent knitting has been done in the Centre; the ladies who supervise this work use specially fine wool for babies' wear.

THE DENTAL CLUB.

The sum of £5 13s. 8d. has been paid into the Club. Many Maindee mothers not members of the Club have had conservative treatment from their own dentists.

The results of our Dental Thrift Scheme were not satisfactory, many had teeth extracted and few had dentures; mothers find it quite impossible to save the requisite money.

In all Centres an improvement in the care of children's teeth is noticeable, partly to the use of the tooth brush at night, and to more fruit, brown bread, and oatmeal biscuits in the diet.

I find all mothers very interested in healthy diet schemes and recipes are always welcomed.

Turnip juice expressed from the raw-grated Swede turnip is a valuable aid in the treatment of skin eruptions in children. The price is not prohibitive like grape juice.

Many of the Centre mothers subscribe 1d. a week to the Newport Nursing Association. The lady workers who collect these subscriptions have difficulty in getting arrears paid when mothers are unable to attend the Centres. One good case of convalescence after serious illness, and attention from "the Nurses," means many new Association members in that area.

TABLE IV.—Total Attendances at Centres.

			Mothers.	Infants.	Children	Total.
Alexandra	...	...	3665	1317	2190	7172
Central	...	...	6862	2088	4504	13454
Crindau	...	...	3586	1488	1879	6953
Liswerry	...	...	3295	1469	2147	6911
Maindee	...	..	3563	1653	2150	7366
			20971	8015	12870	41856

In the five Centres the weekly average attendances were 879, e.g., 440 mothers, 168 infants, 271 children.

The details of our five Centres are given in Table V.

TABLE V.—The Centres.

Centres.	Number on Registers.				New Members.				Medical Examinations.				Expectant Mothers.				Percentages Examined.				Deaths.			
	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	M	I	C	Total	M	I	C	Total	New	Total	Exams	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	
Alexandra	269	68	257	594	83	78	47	208	228	136		96	460	15	47	63	13.8	23.1	9.7	14.3	1	2	1	4
Central	476	83	455	1014	127	122	50	299	370	258		216	844	32	39	64	11.2	27.0	10.0	13.1	1	7	1	9
Crindau	315	74	271	660	96	100	44	240	222	135		125	482	12	29	41	13.1	19.4	14.5	14.8	...	3	3	6
Liswerry	302	85	279	666	111	119	53	283	219	128		111	458	40	54	78	14.4	19.5	11.2	14.3	1	3	1	7
Maindee	369	90	317	776	117	117	36	270	214	121		176	511	21	33	35	11.5	14.0	15.9	13.4	1	3	2	6
Total	1731	400	1579	3710	534	536	230	1300	1253	778		724	2755	120	202	281	12.5	20.7	11.8	13.8	4	20	8	32

In Centre work we get valuable and continuous help from the Voluntary ladies, who attend regularly every week and willingly give time and service to the great cause of Maternal and Child Welfare. Without their constant help Centre work could not be carried on so successfully and some of our special activities would cease.

GIFTS SENT TO CLINIC DURING 1928.

These gifts were acknowledged and given away in some cases almost as soon as sent in. Those marked with a * were earmarked for Distress Fund.

- I. Anonymous—4 parcels of clothing, boots, stockings, 2 coats, also £5 19s. 0d.
- II. Mrs. Beaman—Parcel of child's clothing.
- III. Mrs. Burman—Baby clothing.
- IV. Mrs. Bond—5 large parcels girls' clothing.
- V. Mrs. Campbell Brown—Clothing, shoes.
- VI. Mrs. Howard Jones—3 boys' shirts, 2 suits for boys, 2 pairs boots, sleeping suit.
- VII. Mrs. Leslie Jacobs—3 coats, 6 pairs shoes.
- VIII. Mrs. Levinson—Child's clothing, 2 parcels, hats.
- IX. Mrs. D. Levinson—Baby clothing, 4 parcels, frocks, coats.
- X. Mrs. Slade—Child's dressing gown, 6 pairs slippers, 4 pairs shoes, 3 pairs boots, 6 large parcels clothing, toys, 10 pairs new stockings, 2 dolls, 1 child's cot, also £2 19s. 0d.
- XI. Toc H., Newport Women's Section—7 pairs knitted stockings, knitted scarf.
- XII. Mrs. Phillips—Baby clothing, shoes.
- XIII. Mrs. Whitsun—Large parcel child's clothing.
- XIV. Mrs. Woolfson—Parcels of children's clothing.
- *XV. Mrs. Harold Wood—Wool suit, child's dress, coat for child.
- XVI. Mrs. Verner, M.B.—Large parcel infants' clothing.
- *XVII. W.C.A., Newport—6 large parcels, including dresses for adults, coats for children; also Mrs. Braggs parcel and money (2/6) from Mrs. Stokes.
- *XVIII. Mr. J. Leslie Millar—3 bales cloth, buttons, trimmings, 12 pieces tweed linings.
- *XIX. Mrs. Godwin—Boots, scarf, blouse.
- *XX. Mrs. Godwin's Sewing Class—Down quilt for child's cot.

GIFTS AT CLINIC AND CENTRES.

Dried Milk, Groats, Malt, Virol, Patent Foods.

As in former years these gifts are paid from Voluntary and Corporation funds and this year totalled £198 10s. 7d.—payable by Voluntary funds, £109 2s. 5d.; by Corporation funds, £89 8s. 2d.

It was decided in November to supplement these two funds by an appeal for subscriptions from the public for a Distress Fund for Mothers.

It was estimated that £400 would be required to provide milk and meals during the winter and spring.

At first fresh milk was chosen as the article of diet most needed by the mother, and so great was the success of this extra ration of milk that it is continued at the present time.

The response to the Committee's appeal was immediate and on a generous scale and included, as well as subscriptions, books of vouchers value £65 from the Mayor of Newport. Each voucher value 5/- enabled the recipient to get meat, coals, groceries or milk as required. To the Clinic many parcels were sent and 51 yards of fine cloth, which later on was made into 17 coats for adults and 3 coats for children. These gifts are appreciated very much by the Staff as well as by the recipients; the gifts bring the donors into touch with distress, with heroism, and sometimes with despair—but to know that someone cares can change despair to hope.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MINNA A. BENNER, M.B., Ch.B.

CLINIC WORK—continued.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The Scheme comprises :—

- i. An arrangement for Dr. Parker, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, to attend, with his mechanic, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, four to six times a year (as may be found necessary) to see cases in consultation with the Medical Staff, and to advise them thereon, at an agreed fee.
- ii. The admission to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, of suitable cases for in-patient treatment at an agreed charge.
- iii. Payment to the Prince of Wales Hospital for splints, apparatus, special boots, etc., and for subsequent alterations thereof for the Committee's cases. Estimates to be provided in each case.
- iv. Provision of Hospital Notes where necessary for the treatment by massage of the Royal Gwent Hospital of those patients requiring such treatment.
- v. After-care to be provided for by attendance at the Clinic and by home supervision by Health Visitors as often as found necessary, and to be continued until patient is fit to attend school.
- vi. Recovery of the cost or part of the cost of treatment from parents or guardians of patients, according to their ability to pay.
- vii. Co-ordination with Voluntary Organisations in dealing with necessitous cases.

Not only children under 5 years of age are treated but all School children referred by the School Medical Service, for which service the Education Committee pay.

Dr. Andrewina Laird, who is in charge of this work, reports as follows :—

95 children under 5 years of age attended for the first time during 1928.

Classification of New Cases.

Rickets, 28; Flat Feet, 12; Knock Knee, Flat Feet, 7; Infantile Hemiplegia, 2; Bow Legs, 15; Knock Knees, 4; Talipes, 9; Spina Bifida, 1; Pes Cavus, 1; Pronated Feet, 4; Paralysis of Left Deltoid, 1; Late in Walking, 1; Knock Knees, Bow Legs, 1; Torticollis, 2; Observation Cases, 2; Tuberculous Disease of Hip, 1; Mental Deficiency 1; Paresis Arm, 1; Webbed Toes, 1; Esb Duchenne Paralysis, 1; Total, 95.

5 infants and 55 children (old cases) also attended.

116 children of School age were treated at the Orthopaedic Clinic also.

The following is a summary of the conditions for which the School children attended for treatment :—

Anterior Poliomyelitis, 35; Infantile Hemiplegia, 2; Tuberculous Disease of Hip, 1; Defective Arms, 1; Spinal Curvature, 11; Kyphosis, 2; Perthe's Disease, 3; Coxa Vara, 2; Epiphysitis of Hip, 2; Shortening of Left Leg, 1; Knock Knees, 14; Bow Legs, 3; Flat Feet, 17; Pes Cavus, 6; Pronated Feet, 2; Pseudo-Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy, 1; Congenital Dislocation of Shoulder Joint, 1; Esb Duchenne Paralysis, 1; Synovitis Knee, 1; Deltoid Paralysis, 1; Coxa Vara and Congenital Deformity—Leg, 1; Other Conditions, 2; Talipes Equino Varus, 6; Total, 116.

Total Attendances—

Infants ..	...	219
Children ..	...	494
School Children ..	...	725

Total 1438

Operations—

School Children ..	15
Children under 5 years of age ..	4

Total 19

Appliances Supplied.

School Children—

Plaster Jackets	...	...	3
Celluloid Jackets	...	...	3
Posterior Supports	4
Other Appliances	20

Children under 5 years of age—

Appliances	8
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5 School children were X-Rayed at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

Special alterations to boots were fitted for a large number of children.

At the Clinic 4 plasters were applied, and strengthening of plasters of several of the operation cases was also performed.

As previously, the necessary operative treatment was carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. In the early part of the year the cases were treated by Mr. Haycraft and Mrs. Lambert Rogers, but since August the patients at the Clinic here have had their treatment supervised by Mr. Parker, who also undertakes the necessary operative treatment.

Mr. Parker paid two visits to the clinic in 1928.

For some time it have been considered desirable that the massage necessary for the patients should be given at the Clinic, and, in December, 1928, Miss Jones was appointed as part time masseuse, and

now cases requiring massage are given treatment twice weekly at the Clinic. As the number requiring massage and medical exercises increases, it probably will be deemed advisable to extend the time given to massage. Those patients who formerly attended the Royal Gwent Hospital for treatment in the Massage Department there are continuing their attendance there.

In addition to the ordinary treatment given at the Orthopaedic Clinic, the Rickets cases are also subjected to Artificial Sunlight therapy with very satisfactory results. A large number of the Poliomyelitis cases are also given the advantage of Light therapy.

Some of the parents have found it difficult to provide proper boots for their cripple children, and even when the boots have been given have not always been able to keep up the proper alterations to boots advised for the children. The School Authorities have given boots to some of their patients, and 8 pairs of boots were granted by the M. & C.W. Committee to children under 5 years of age.

It has been very satisfactory to note the untiring care and attention bestowed on the children by some of the parents, even in cases where the progress is so slow that to the parent it must seem almost negligible.

AUXILIARY CLINIC.

During the year 1928 there has been an increase in the number of attendances.

The number of patients ceasing to attend before the completion of treatment is unsatisfactory. Those patients are visited and endeavours made to make them realize the necessity of further treatment, but many of them, in spite of this, do not continue treatment.

It will be seen from the summary given of the new patients that quite a number of those examined are not suffering from Venereal Disease. Those patients are advised to consult their private doctors.

I wish to thank the Health Visitors for the way in which they have helped the work at this Clinic by persuading the mothers to take advantage of the facilities for treatment offered at the Clinic. I also wish to mention the collaboration of some of the midwives, a collaboration which could be extended with beneficial results to the health of the mothers and children.

New Cases.

Syphilis, 4; Gonorrhoea, 38; Leucorrhoea, 14; Endocervicitis, 6; Miscarriages, 2; Stillbirths, 2; Haemorrhoids, 1; Uterine Tumour, 1; Sciatica, 1; Varicose Ulcer, 1; Myocarditis, 1; Constipation, 2; Diabetes, 1; Metrorrhagia, 1; Dysmenorrhoea, 1; Prolapse of Uterus,

Farunculosis, 1; Retroflexion, 1; Cystocele, 1; No apparent Disease, 4; Total, 84.

<i>Total Attendances.</i>		1928.	1927.
Not Venereal Disease	...	169	144
Syphilis	...	133	103
Gonorrhoea	...	1104	820
Total		1406	1067

Doses of Salvarsan given, 35. Smears examined, 120.
Wassermann Reactions, 29.

TREATMENT BY ULTRA VIOLET RAYS.

This special clinic was opened in August, 1927. School cases recommended by the School Medical Services are treated as well as children under 5 years of age and Nursing and Expectant Mothers.

The results have been encouraging on the whole, particularly so in reference to the treatment of cases of general debility, marasmus and rickets, whilst the children who had been suffering from repeated attacks of Bronchitis showed considerable alleviation of their symptoms and frequency of attacks.

The small number of cases of other diseases treated does not justify any expression of opinion as to the value of the treatment.

The clinic is in charge of Andrewina Laird, M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, whose report for the year is as follows :—

Number of Cases Treated.

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	127
Children over 5 years of age	...	...	55
Mothers	...	...	9
			191

In addition 3 patients were examined at this Clinic, but Light Therapy was not deemed advisable.

Classification of Cases.

Children—		Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Anaemia	...	1	—
Adenitis	...	1	—
Bronchitis	...	7	5
Bronchitis and Debility	...	2	6

Progressive Muscular Dystrophy and Debility	...	...	...	—	1
Debility	...	...	...	11	20
Debility and Tonsilitis	...	...	...	—	2
Debility and Flat Feet	...	...	...	—	4
Debility and Otorrhoea	...	...	...	3	—
Debility and T.B. Knee	...	...	...	—	1
Debility, Septic Sores and Boils	...	...	...	—	4
Debility and Adenitis	...	...	...	—	1
Early Chorea	...	...	...	—	1
Impetigo and Eczema	...	...	...	3	—
Retarded Development and Malnutrition	...	...	...	1	—
Furunculosis	...	...	...	—	1
Extreme Nervousness	...	...	...	7	—
Kyphosis and Debility	...	...	...	2	1
Marasmus	...	...	...	8	—
Not gaining weight	...	...	...	32	2
Tuberculous Dactylitis	...	...	...	1	1
Ringworm	...	...	...	1	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	2	1
Rickets	...	...	...	39	—
Non-active Phthisis	...	...	...	—	1
Ulcers	...	...	...	—	3
Malnutrition	...	...	...	6	—
				<hr/> 127	<hr/> 55

Mothers Treated—

Expectant Mothers :—3.

Bronchitis, 1; Debility, 2.

Other Mothers :—6.

Debility, 4; Asthma and Bronchitis, 1;

Debility after Puerperal Sepsis, 1.

Total Mothers treated :—9.

Total Attendances.

Infants	...	...	...	338
Children	...	...	...	1786
School Children	...	...	...	1067
Mothers	...	...	...	106
				<hr/>
Total			...	3297
				<hr/>

The lamp used was a Mereury Vapour Lamp—voltage 220. Treatment was given twice weekly and if a second course was to be given 3-4 weeks were allowed to elapse before treatment was resumed.

Remarks on Cases.

Bronchitis and Debility (8 cases treated). Two children under

5 years attended. One, an old case, reported for observation only, and had improved under former treatment. The other case attended for 7 doses and improvement in general condition and in chest condition was noted.

Of the six school cases one attended once only. One patient had one course of treatment, benefitting greatly. Previously he had looked pale, tired and puny and had very frequent attacks of Bronchitis. After treatment his colour improved, he was more energetic and the attacks of Bronchitis became less severe and less frequent.

Another patient had 13 doses—his cough became less troublesome, but there was only a negligible gain in weight.

A third patient had 23 doses. For the first winter in his life this boy has had no attack of Bronchitis—previously he had several attacks each winter. His parents have noticed a great improvement in his general health also.

Two patients each received three courses. These two patients were under observation at the Tuberculosis Dispensary where it was thought that slight improvement had taken place. The improvement was slight—the bronchial trouble being less severe. In both cases the parents seemed to note more improvement than was observed at the Clinic.

All these patients had previously had treatment—cod liver oil, etc.—without deriving much benefit, so the parents were all very impressed by the improvement elicited after the administration of Ultra Violet Therapy.

Debility (31 cases treated). Of the eleven children under 5 years of age two old cases reported for observation only. The gradual improvement previously noted continued.

Four patients had just commenced treatment at the end of 1928, so no report can be given on their account.

The other five cases received 9, 12, 12, 20, and 24 doses respectively, all showing improvement in the general health, and gaining in weight.

Three school children had just commenced treatment. Two others received 9 doses each. One was suffering from Perthes' disease also, and showed temporary improvement only in general health. The other patient gradually improved.

Of four patients who had each one course of treatment two improved slightly and gradually, and two others were very much better. One patient had 19 doses with benefit. The parents of a boy who had had 20 doses begged for further treatment, as in their opinion the boy had improved tremendously.

Two patients after 23 doses each were markedly improved, the parents of each stating that they had never been so well.

Two patients were given two courses of treatment with marked improvement. Two other patients with 25 and 29 doses of treatment respectively improved very gradually but steadily.

The two last patients in this group had three courses of treatment each and showed gradual improvement.

The results of treatment in this group were satisfactory, the patients, with the exception of one in which temporary improvement only resulted, improving steadily in health. Most of these patients—if not all—had previously had tonics of various kinds, without the same satisfactory results as in case of Light Therapy.

Bronchitis (12 cases treated). Of the children under 5 years of age two cases attended three times only. Two old cases had 9 and 11 doses respectively. Both showed decided improvement in chest condition and in general health. Previously both patients had had Cod Liver Oil, but without marked benefit.

Two patients received one course of treatment each, improving very much under treatment, the attacks of Bronchitis becoming less frequent and less severe—this in the case of one of the patients in spite of living in very damp and unsatisfactory surroundings.

The last of the patients in this group, under 5 years of age, had 18 doses of sunlight. She gained in weight and Bronchitis appeared to be less troublesome. She was seen last at the Clinic in May, 1928. In December, 1928, she died of Pneumonia.

Of the school children treated two patients have just commenced treatment. One child had six exposures and some improvement in chest condition was observed, but this apparently was not considered to be very marked by the mother as treatment was not continued.

The other two patients had 15 and 20 doses respectively. Each had previously been given Cod Liver Oil without much apparent benefit. Artificial Sunlight made the attacks less severe and less frequent, and one of the patients began to gain in weight, no weight having been gained during the few months before commencement of Ultra Violet irradiation.

Anaemia (1 patient treated). This patient—a boy of 4 years of age—had been under medical care for 9 months previous to his being subjected to Artificial Sunlight treatment. Sanatogen and various tonics had been administered by his own doctor, no gain in weight and very slight improvement being noted. He received 17 doses of Artificial Sunlight, colour improved and there was a gain of 2 lbs. in weight.

Adenitis (1 patient). This patient had much swelling of glands extending along both borders of both sterno mastoid muscles. She had had tonic treatment from her own doctor, who suggested the adoption of Light Therapy. There is still some glandular involvement, but the size of the glandular masses is much diminished.

Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy and Debility. This patient—a boy of 11 years of age—had 17 doses. There was some gain in weight, improvement in colour, but no change in muscular condition.

Debility and Tonsilitis. Two school boys were treated, each being given 1 course of treatment. The inflammatory condition of the tonsils lessened, there was less congestion of the throat, colour improved and there was an improvement in general health.

Debility and Flat Feet. Four school cases were treated. Two patients had each 1 course of treatment. No improvement in the condition of the feet was noticed, but both patients improved in general health.

One patient had 23 doses, improved very much in health and there was slight improvement in muscular tone also.

The fourth patient in this group had one course of treatment. Prior to the administration of Light Therapy she had been given tonics, wore altered boots and was given exercises to relieve the foot strain from which she was suffering. No relief of pain resulted. She was then given Artificial Sunlight treatment, her colour improved rapidly, the symptoms of foot strain disappeared and she gained in weight. This patient was seen again some months afterwards, and improvement continued. In fact, her response to Light Therapy was perhaps as remarkable as the good results noted in the treatment of marasmic infants by this method.

Debility and Otorrhoea. Three children under five years of age were treated. Each patient was also given Cod Liver Oil.

One patient had six doses of Light Therapy. No improvement in ear condition resulted, but child became less nervous and gained in weight.

Two cases had 12 and 19 doses respectively, both gaining in weight and some improvement in ear condition resulting.

Debility and Tuberculous Knee. One school boy was treated. Five doses were given. General condition improved and less swelling of knee was noted.

Debility and Furunculosis or Septic Sores. Two school children suffering from Debility and Furunculosis were given 8 and 10 doses respectively. The skin condition became normal in that time and the general health improved. A third patient had four doses, gain in

weight was noted and the skin condition was much improved. The fourth cases had generalised impetigo. He was given one course of treatment, during which time the skin condition cleared and general condition improved.

Debility and Adenitis. One school child was treated for Debility and Cervical Adenitis, receiving 18 doses. The glandular swelling became less and general health gradually improved.

Early Chorea. One girl of school age was treated for this condition, 2 courses of treatment being given. She improved markedly, no signs of twitching being observed after treatment. Child was less anaemic and parents remarked on the decided improvement in general condition.

Impetigo and Eczema. Three children under 5 years of age were treated, one case attending three times only.

The second case attended five times, but treatment was discontinued as condition become more acute and child developed Acute Bronchitis.

The third case had two courses of treatment. The condition improved, in spite of slight relapses, and the child gained greatly in weight.

Retarded Development and Malnutrition (One patient). This patient attended once only—she had received treatment in 1927 and was gaining in weight.

Furunculosis. One school boy attended for treatment, receiving six doses after which he ceased to attend. Under treatment much improvement ensued, but it is impossible to state whether improvement was permanent or not.

Extreme Nervousness—Crossness. Seven cases under 5 years of age were treated. Two of those patients were old cases and attended for observation only, both showing gradual but steady improvement.

One child was put on treatment but was so nervous that treatment was discontinued.

One old patient attended for two doses only and improved.

The other three patients had 12, 13 and 23 doses respectively. The second improved slightly only, the other two patients showed decided improvement.

Kyphosis and Debility. One infant, one child and one school child were treated, all benefitting greatly.

The infant had one course of treatment. The back was almost normal at end of treatment, and infant had gained in weight regularly.

The child had also one course of treatment. There was a slight gain in weight and muscles improved very much.

The school child had two courses of treatment, improving very much in general health, with a small but steady gain in weight.

Marasmus. Eight cases of marasmus were treated. With the exception of one they were all receiving their second course of treatment at the end of the year. All had received special care previously in dieting and had been given Cod Liver Oil or Virol.

Of the eight patient treated one received 5 doses only—completing a course of treatment begun in 1927. This patient gained 6 ozs. in weight only.

Of the other seven patients six gained between 3 and 4lbs. in weight each. The seventh gained 9lbs. 12ozs., but she had had two full courses of treatment.

All the patients in this group, apart from the one patient, responded in a gratifying way to Light Therapy, and probably more marked improvement was visible in this group than in any of the other groups of diseases treated.

Malnutrition. Six cases were treated. Three patients have just commenced treatment.

Of the remaining three patients—each received one course of treatment, and two were beginning a second course—one patient did not gain in weight, but towards the end of her treatment it was discovered that she was suffering from a threadworm infection.

The other two patients gained 2lbs. 9ozs., and 3lbs. 2ozs., respectively, and appeared much better in general health.

Tuberculous Dactylitis. Two cases were treated. One—a boy under five years of age—had three fingers affected. The fingers had been immobilised in splints, but mother was rather careless and condition was becoming aggravated. This patient was given three courses of Light Therapy. The affected thumb showed little response to treatment, but the two affected fingers were much improved.

The second patient—a boy of six years of age—had a Tuberculous Dactylitis of one forefinger, ulceration having taken place. 25 doses were given, the finger healed under treatment and there was a slight, but regular, gain in weight.

Not gaining weight. 34 cases treated. All the patients had failed to respond to previous tonic treatment.

Ringworm. One patient was put on treatment, but attended once only.

Poliomyelitis. Three cases were treated.

Two patients—one under 5 years of age and one over 5 years of age—were given one course each. There was slight improvement in muscular tone in both cases.

The third patient—a boy under 5 years of age, and who had had Light Therapy in 1927—showed, after 9 doses, some improvement in muscular tone in both legs, leg muscles being paralysed. This child developed Measles and then Broncho-Pneumonia and died.

Non-active Phthisis (one patient). This patient—a school girl—was given 33 doses. She gained gradually in weight and general health improved.

Ulcers. Three school children were treated. One child had eight exposures and showed improvement in first three weeks and then relapsed. The other two patients had three and seven doses respectively, with much resulting benefit.

Rickets. 39 cases were treated. The majority of the cases were given Cod Liver Oil and Malt, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion or Virol in addition to Light Therapy, and one or two of the patients were also in plaster. All the cases responded to treatment, with the exception of one boy whose treatment was discontinued after 7 doses had been given.

Mothers Treated.

Expectant Mothers. Three mothers were treated. One—a case of Bronchitis—had two doses only. The two other patients had one course of treatment and improved in general health.

Other Mothers—

1. *Debility.* Four patients had 5, 9, 12, and 21 doses respectively. All showed a slight amount of improvement only.
2. *Debility after Puerperal Sepsis.* One patient was treated and improved very much in general health. She had one course of treatment.
3. *Asthma and Bronchitis.* One patient was given 15 doses. The attacks were lessened slightly in severity only.

It is too early to give an opinion of the ultimate result of Artificial Sunlight Therapy on the cases treated at this Clinic, as the patients

have been under observation for a comparatively short period. Still, the results in the larger number of the cases have been encouraging, especially in the Rickets and Marasmic groups. The least satisfactory results were obtained in the nine adult patients treated.

It is now fully realised that the health of the children of the nation depends upon early influences, extending back to the period before birth.

21 years ago the Infantile Death-rate at Newport was 135.3 per 1,000 births; in 1928 it was 69.7. We must bear in mind however that the greatest reduction has taken place between 3 and 12 months of age. The death-rate under 1 month of age has only fallen by 25 per cent. in that period. In order to bring about a satisfactory reduction in the death-rate among infants soon after birth we shall have to concentrate on the expectant mother and a higher standard in our maternity services. The midwife has great opportunities of helping in this ante-natal work.

In the past the training of midwives in ante-natal care has been very unsatisfactory. The subject was also treated very cursorily in most medical schools until the last few years, but the recent records of some of the Maternity Hospitals, Nursing Associations, and Medical Schools show that both infant and maternal mortalities can be reduced by the adoption of improved methods of practice.

The Local Government Act will afford opportunities for the Corporation to extend its Maternity Hospital arrangements. At the present time a large number of births take place under most unsatisfactory conditions of overcrowding, etc., which can only be remedied by the provision of a Maternity Hospital.

The steady progress could not have been achieved without satisfactory work by the staff, and our thanks are due to all for the services rendered to the community by the staff of the Department.

(Signed) J. HOWARD JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Births, Infantile Mortality, etc., are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare part of this report.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,150; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,049. This afforded a death rate of 10.82, compared with 12.19 in 1927, 10.45 in 1926, 11.85 in 1925, 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920. The average for the last five years was 11.29.

The average death rate in the County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1928 was 12.2.

282 deaths, or 27.3 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Wooloston House, 151; Royal Gwent Hospital, 65; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 16; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 50. In addition, 165 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 79; Wooloston House, 56; Public Works and Places, 1; Private Institutions, etc., 23; On board ship, 1; and Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 5.

WARD STATISTICS.

St. Woolos (8.41) and Liswerry (8.96) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Central (16.82) and Caerau (11.23) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The death rate in the Central Ward has always been considerably higher than in the other Wards. On an average it has exceeded the general death rate in the town during the last 5 years by 5.9 per 1,000 of the population.

The infantile death rates were lowest in St. Woolos (27.4) and Crindau (48.2) Wards, and the highest in Tredegar (96.1) and Liswerry (90.6) Wards.

The total Zymotic death rate was lowest in Maindee (1.11) and Liswerry (1.65) and highest in Central (3.49) and Crindau (2.84).

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in Liswerry (.72) and Maindee (.74), and highest in Central (2.59) and Crindau (1.99).

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in St. Woolos (.79) and Crindau (1.15) and most fatal in Central (2.72) and Alexandra (1.81).

Cancer was most fatal in Maindee (1.97), Crindau (1.89) and Caerau (1.79), and least in Liswerry (.72) and Tredegar (.91).

The average Cancer death rate for the last 5 years in the various Ward, was as follows :—

Ward	5 years' average 1923-27	1928
Crindau ...	.862	1.891
Caerau ...	1.406	1.790
St. Woolos ...	1.148	1.709
Tredegar ...	.914	.911
Alexandra ..	.735	.996
Central ...	1.747	1.423
St. Julians ...	1.213	1.069
Maindee ...	1.582	1.968
Victoria ...	1.357	1.018
Lliswerry ...	.771	.725
Whole Town ...	1.146	1.330

The Cancer death rate in 1928 was higher by .043 per 1,000 than in 1927 and by .18 per 1,000 than the average for the past 5 years. The Cancer rate for England and Wales was 1.42 in 1928.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 202, compared with 256 in 1927, 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925, 192 in 1924, and 231 in 1923. The Zymotic death rate was 2.08 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.32. These diseases accounted for 19.2 per cent. of the total deaths. The diseases formerly included under the classification "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" cannot now be considered as the most important infectious diseases, as Tuberculosis, although not included in the list, is responsible for half the total deaths from such diseases. The 202 deaths were due to the following diseases :—Tuberculosis, 126 (lungs 109, other forms 17); Measles, 9; Influenza, 19; Enteric Fever, 2; Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 12; Whooping Cough, 16; Venereal Diseases, 4; Puerperal Fever, 2; Encephalitis Lethargica, 5; Erysipelas, 1; Other Zymotic Diseases, 6. Tuberculosis, Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough were responsible for 84.1 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

VACCINATION.

The percentage of children successfully vaccinated during 1928 was 28.1 per cent., compared with 33.2 in 1927. In 1897 it was 93 per cent. It has been gradually going down since "exemption" was made easy. Attention has been drawn to this national danger in every report.

It is a great calamity that the inhabitants of this country should have neglected their opportunities to protect themselves against Small Pox.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .124)).

The deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age were 12. 11 of them were under 12 months of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years. The figures are as follows :—

Period.	Rate per 1,000 Births	
1904—1908	...	20.91
1909—1913	...	18.94
1914—1918	...	13.1
1916—1920	...	8.87
1921—1925	...	7.52
1923	...	9.99
1924	...	3.36
1925	...	6.03
1926	...	7.24
1927	...	9.81
1928	...	7.09
		Average 7.28

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 107 Great Towns was 9.6 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 7.0.

The prevalence of the diseases fluctuates from year to year.

Persistent efforts towards improving infant hygiene, better domestic and street hygiene, the reduction in the number of horses in the town, and special attention to the prevention of flies around the stables, with a consequent reduction in the fly population, have undoubtedly had a material effect in combating these diseases. All these things afford a strong testimony of the value of a progressive policy in general hygiene and the education of the people in hygiene through the agency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Corporation.

WHOOPIING COUGH (Death Rate .165).

252 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers, etc., a number somewhat below the average, and 16 deaths occurred; all of them were children under 5 years of age. The death rate was nearly double that for the Great Towns, but was slightly below the average rate for Newport. 100 of the 252 cases were under school age, and 133 cases occurred in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. 203 of the cases occurred during the first half of the year.

MEASLES (Death Rate .093).

357 cases of Measles were discovered or reported. 246 of these occurred during the fourth quarter. 121 of the 357 cases were under 5 years of age, and 211 of the cases occurred among pupils of the Infants' Departments. There were 9 deaths, all under 5 years of age. The death rate was below the Newport average for the past five years by .12 per 1,000, and was also lower than the rate for the 107 Great Towns by 0.6 per 1,000. The case rate (the number of cases per 1,000 of the population) was 2.59, which was below the average for the previous five years. The fatality rate (deaths per 1,000 cases) was 35.7 compared with 23.4 during the 5 years 1916-1920, with 8.8 during 1921-1925, and with 13.6 during the past five years. This high fatality rate shows the disease to have been of an unusually severe type. It has been the custom during recent epidemics of infectious diseases that are not treated in Hospital to engage the services of special nurses to attend to serious and complicated cases in their homes, but during 1928 no nurse was employed for this work.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACTS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1928 was 1,363 (773 of these were cases of Chicken Pox which was made compulsorily notifiable on 15th March, 1927, owing to cases of Small Pox in the vicinity), compared with 1017 in 1927 and 623 during 1926.

3,780 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 623 houses (1800 rooms) were disinfected, and 4111 articles were removed for disinfection; 102 articles were destroyed.

2289 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 826 lbs of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate, nil).

103 cases were notified, with no deaths. The case rate per 1000 of the population was 1.06, compared with 1.36 during the previous five years, when the average number of cases per annum was 133. There has been a gradual reduction in the incidence of Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1921. The disease was most prevalent on the East side of the River, but was mild in type. The percentage removed to Hospital was 81.5.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death Rate, nil).

35 cases were notified, but not a single death occurred, compared with 37 cases and 4 deaths in 1927, and with 42 cases and 2 deaths in 1926. The death rate during 1928 in the Great Towns averaged .09 per 1,000 per annum.

St. Julians Ward was the only one quite free from the disease, but only 1 case was notified in Maindee. St. Woolos, Tredegar and Alexandra Wards each contributed 6 cases. The case rate per 1,000 living was .36 compared with an average of .53 during the past five years, when the average number of cases notified was 50. 71.4 per cent. of the notified cases of Diphtheria were removed to Hospital.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection. Swabs were taken from the throats and nasal cavities of scholars in contact with school cases by the School Nurses, and of those at home not of school age and "neighbour contacts," by Health Visitors or the Medical Attendants, but only 1 "germ carrier" was discovered.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 33 years, for the use of medical men, in order to ensure early administration; but in many cases the injection of antitoxin has been postponed until after admission to Hospital. This may mean a delay of several days—a possible fatal delay in some cases.

190,000 units (30 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of Antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate, .021).

Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.

10 cases were notified—there were 2 deaths compared with no deaths last year. The average number of cases during the past 5 years was 11.8. 4 of the 10 cases gave negative reaction to the recognised tests. Of the remaining 6 cases, 3 were imported—two by ships—and in 3 cases the source of the disease was not discovered.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation are thoroughly overhauling the sewerage system of the town, as many of the sewers, especially in the Pillgwenly district, are very old and defective. The cost is heavy, but money could not be spent to better purpose.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 1.299 (Lungs, 1.124; Other forms, .175).]

NOTIFICATIONS.—167 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified in 1928; 116 of these were alive at the end of the year, or 69 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926 and with 62 per cent. in 1927.

76 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 60 of these were alive at the end of the year (79 per cent.) compared with 80 per cent. in 1926 and with 81 per cent. in 1927.

Sexes affected—				Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	...	97	70
Other Forms	...	...	...	26	50
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals				123	120
				<hr/>	<hr/>

The death rate from Phthisis has not fallen in proportion to the reduced number of cases notified. In fact there has been a slight increase in the death rate during the last four years, whereas it has gone down somewhat in England and Wales.

The number of cases notified in 1914 was 302, and the deaths were 102, compared with 167 notifications in 1928 and 109 deaths. Since 1909 the notifications have gradually approached the deaths from Phthisis. It would appear therefore that either a considerable number of cases are not notified or the disease has become more fatal, but less prevalent.

Analysis of the figures for the previous years also brings out the facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1928 were as follows :—79, 75.5, 71.29, 76.01, 53.88, 63.6, 58.8, 57.6, 59.58, 46.6, 62.2, 70, 68, 70, 62, and 69.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920. For the period 1922-6 it was 688.7.

In my report for 1922, comparisons were made between the figures for 1912 and 1921, in reference to the after history of cases after notification.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tubercular cases as sub-tenants, and has led to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants.

This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 321 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his assistant during 1928, compared with 272 in 1927, 299 in 1926, 176 in 1925, 208 in 1924, 224 in 1923, 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921.

Compared with 1927, the figures show that there was a slight decrease in the Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate at Newport during 1928, but there has been a marked reduction in the death rate from other forms of Tuberculosis compared with the period 1900-09—.38, thus : 1916-1920, .33; 1922-1926, .22; 1927, .216; and 1928, .175.

Arrangements were made during 1923 for the Tuberculosis Nurse to be taken over from the Welsh National Memorial Association to the Health Department, in order to improve the co-ordination of the work.

The after care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions. Such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme.

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with charities re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.
- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home nursed cases.

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1928.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY						NON-PULMONARY						BOTH						Totals
	Adults			Children			Adults			Children			Adults			Children			
	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A. NEW CASES examin'd during the year (excluding contacts):	75	49	16	11		7	17	17	27		148	152	173	131	604				
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	75	49	16	11		7	17	17	27		82	66	33	38	219				
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	1				
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		66	86	139	93	384				
B. CONTACTS examined during the year:	1	2	...	2		...	1	2	2		45	111	64	91	311				
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	1	2	...	2		...	1	2	2		1	3	2	4	10				
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		44	108	62	87	301				
C. CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:	16	24	3	..		14	14	8	12		140	232	216	192	780				
(a) Cured	16	24	3	..		14	14	8	12		30	38	11	12	91				
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		110	194	205	180	689				
D. NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:	199	156	46	28		49	73	73	76		248	229	119	104	700				
(a) Diagnosis completed	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	1				
(b) Diagnosis not completed																			

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the
year ended 31st December, 1928.

				Adults.		Children	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
In Institutions on January 1st, 1928 :							
Definite	...	...	27	16	13	7
Observation	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	...	...	28	16	13	7
Admitted during the year :							
Definite	...	...	79	52	25	20
Observation	..	...	1	4	1	2
Total	...	...	80	56	26	22
Discharged during the year :							
Definite	...	...	65	44	26	17
Observation	...	.	2	4	1	2
Total	...	...	67	48	27	19
Died in Institutions :							
Definite	...	...	9	5	1	1
Observation	...	..	...	...	..	...
Total	...	...	9	5	1	1
In Institutions on December 31st, 1928 :							
Definite	...	...	32	19	11	9
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	32	19	11	9

SMALL POX (Death Rate, nil).

Four cases were notified during the year—one in the first quarter and three in the third quarter. The four cases occurred in four groups—January 24th, July 13th, July 23rd and August 26th.

1st Quarter.—One case was notified January 24th. A boy of 10 years of age in Caerau Ward. The boy was on a visit here from Fleur-de-Lys—the case was therefore an imported one.

Three cases occurred during the 3rd Quarter—two in Caerau Ward and one in Central Ward. The first case—a man, vaccinated in infancy only—occurred July 4th but the disease was not diagnosed until July 13th. He was removed to Hospital the same day and all possible precautions taken to prevent spread of infection, such as vaccination of all contacts and thorough disinfection of house, clothing, etc. The disease had probably been contracted in one of the surrounding districts where Small Pox was prevalent, as the patient had been travelling in the Newbridge and Pengam areas 13 to 11 days prior to the onset. On July 18th, the wife of the first patient showed symptoms of the disease. She was removed to Hospital as soon as definite diagnosis was possible—July 23rd. She had been re-vaccinated 6 days before the date of onset—too late to prevent an attack of Small Pox,

The 3rd case (in Central Ward) was removed to Hospital August 27th. The patient was a young man who had been living and working at Fulham. He visited his home at Newport August 25th, the rash had then been out some days but the disease had not been recognised. The Health Authorities in London were notified and all possible precautions taken to prevent spread of the disease. No further cases occurred at the Newport address—but a cousin of the patient who had paid a visit to the latter's home developed Small Pox on her return to Walsall.

Considering the large number of cases that occurred during the year in most of the districts surrounding Newport and with which there is so much continuous intercourse, the Borough was fortunate to escape with so few cases.

CHICKEN POX.

Because of the prevalence of Small Pox in Monmouthshire it was deemed advisable as a precautionary measure to include Chicken Pox among the compulsorily notifiable diseases. The "Order" became operative from March 15th, 1927. During the year 773 cases came to the knowledge of the department. It was most prevalent during the third and fourth quarters, when 261 and 259 cases respectively were reported. The disease was not confined to any part of the town, but Pillgwenlly districts were the least affected.

218 cases occurred amongst children under school age, and 382 cases were among children attending the Infant Departments of the Council Schools. Every case was visited and any case of a suspicious nature was kept under close observation until "clear."

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free treatment for all suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital, at the Out-Patient Department.

Since October, 1925, the arrangements for treatment have included five sessions per week, plus a session for special appointments, namely :—

Males—Tuesday, 4.30 p.m. ; Wednesdays, 2 p.m. ; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m. ; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 4.30 p.m. ; and by appointment.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public Houses" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign Seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients' Department was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions; this is already inadequate at times.

The total attendances during the years 1919-28 were as follows :

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Attendances :										
Males	2276	2567	3297	3648	3361	3274	3522	4054	3801	3765
Females	453	759	917	954	1326	1063	1497	1296	1136	1223
Totals	2729	3326	4214	4602	4687	4337	5019	5350	4937	4988

The new patients during 1928 were as follows :—

(Summary of Quarterly Returns).

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Syphilis	...	105	...	29	...	134
Soft chancre	...	37	...	1	...	38
Gonorrhœa	...	170	...	20	...	190
Not V.D.	...	46	...	17	...	63
Totals	...	358	...	67	...	425

Compared with 1927 there were more new cases of Syphilis and of Gonorrhœa during 1928.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1928 was 629, compared with 619 in 1927.

The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 146, compared with 100 in 1927, 187 in 1926, 381 in 1925, 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

Facilities exist for the admission of girls or women requiring special indoor treatment, at Cheltenham, and in London. Cases will be sent there if necessary.

The number of patients, both male and female, who cease to attend before completing treatment is still unsatisfactory. In the cases of sailors this is unavoidable. They are, however, provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and they are provided with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

This failure on the part of a large proportion of the patients to continue treatment until the recognised course has been completed has up to the present rendered futile a large amount of the expenditure by Public Authorities in attempting to reduce the ravages of Venereal Diseases. If patients accept free treatment it is clearly their duty to persevere with the treatment until cured. A modified system of notification of Venereal Diseases, including the compulsory notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases which have given up treatment prematurely, would be beneficial in that direction.

Facilities for greater privacy in treatment are desirable for female patients. These are now provided for mothers and expectant mothers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

260 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 88 of the cases were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 21, a percentage fatality of 8.1. The daily average in hospital was 24.3 patients.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever were admitted from the districts controlled by the following: The Municipal Borough of Abergavenny; the Urban District Councils of Bedwellty, Bedwas and Machen, Blaina and Nantyglo, Chepstow, Llanfrechfa, Llan-tarnam, Panteg, Pontypool, and Risca; and the Rural District Councils of Abergavenny, St. Mellons and Magor.

SCARLET FEVER.

84 or 81.5 per cent. of the 103 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 63 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 147 cases. The average age of the patients was 9.8 years, and the average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 41 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.

11 cases were admitted into Hospital—2 of these were from outside districts. All the notified cases except one received hospital treatment. The fatality rate was 10 per cent. of the cases admitted. The average age of the patients was 27.3 years, and the average stay in hospital of the cases that recovered was 44.3 days. One death occurred. In addition 1 case died from Encephalitis Lethargica.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

25 of the 35 cases of Diphtheria notified (71.4 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital; 22 were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 47 cases. 4 cases proved fatal—All non-residents, in addition 1 non-resident died from Phthisis and 1 resident from Nephritis. The fatality of the Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup cases, was 8.8 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 32 days, and the average age of all the patients was 11.4 years.

OTHER DISEASES.

There were also admitted into Allt-yr-yn Hospital: Pneumonia, 33 cases (5 fatal), also 1 died from Heart Disease; Encephalitis Lethargica, 2 cases (2 fatal); Puerperal Fever, 1 case; Puerperal Pyrexia, 3 cases; Erysipelas, 2 cases (1 fatal); Chicken Pox, 2 cases; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 1 case (died from Influenza); and "Observation" cases, 11 (3 fatal; 1 Rheumatic Fever, 1 Tubercular Meningitis, and 1 Meningitis).

COST OF THE HOSPITAL.

The income for the year ending March, 1929, amounted to £1,631 9s. 8d. The cost of food per week per head for patients and staff was 8/0 $\frac{1}{4}$, compared with the following figures for previous years: 1898-9, 6/1 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1903-4, 4/0 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1908-9, 4/2 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1913-14, 4/3; 1914-15, 4/10 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1915-16, 6/2; 1917-18, 11/11 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1918-19, 12/6; 1919-20, 11/1; 1920-21, 13/-; 1921-22, 9/11; 1922-23, 10/6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1923-24, 10/4; 1924-25, 9/9; 1925-26, 9/1 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1926-27, 9/9 $\frac{3}{4}$; and 1927-28, 7/9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The daily average number of patients in hospital during the financial year was 19.62. The average cost per patient was £25 6s. 0d.

CEFN HOSPITAL.

51 patients were treated for Small Pox in this Hospital during 1928. 4 of the cases were from Newport and 47 from other sanitary areas in Monmouthshire and Breconshire, namely, Brynmawr U.D.C., 36; Blaina and Nantyglo U.D.C., 5; Abergavenny R.D.C., 5; and Crickhowell R.D.C., 1 case. Small Pox was epidemic in the County where the Hospital accommodation was not sufficient to cope with the number of cases notified; fortunately Newport remained comparatively free from the disease so that we were able to assist the neighbouring authorities by accommodating a large number of their patients. Most of the cases were of a mild type and all made good recoveries. 17 of the patients (8 males and 9 females) were under 12 years of age and 34 (19 males and 15 females) were over that age.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1928, 1,501 specimens were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done:—

For Medical Practitioners.—Throat and Nose swabs, 166; Sputum for Tubercle, 145; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, Nil; Blood for ditto, 15; Smears for Gonococci, 12; Other specimens, 11; Total, 349.

School Contacts.—Swabs from Contacts, 47; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 121; Total, 168. .

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria 28; ditto, from Suspected cases, 13; ditto, from Contacts, 241; Smears for Gonococci, 122; Total, 404.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 507; Blood for Typhoid, 6; Sputum, 6; Faeces and Urine, 18; Smears for Gonococci, 3; Other Cases, 17; Total, 557.

Other Institutions.—Throat and Nose swabs, 17; Blood for Typhoid, 1; Sputum, 5; Total, 23.

In many towns the bacteriological work is done under contract by outside Laboratories; the carrying out of this work by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff resulted in 1928 in a nett saving of nearly £200 to the ratepayers, in addition to ensuring a more expeditious performance of the work of diagnosis, etc.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

MORTUARY STATISTICS:

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Bodies removed to Mortuary	47	28	23	31	47	39	43	36	44
Number of Postmortems	19	12	15	19	30	20	21	16	22
Inquests <i>re</i> above	47	28	23	31	47	37	42	27	30

TRANSPORT OF THE SICK.

There are four Ambulances in the town for such work, namely, the Police Accident Ambulance stationed at the Central Fire Station, another Accident Ambulance at Lysaght's Works, the Woolston House Ambulance, and the Corporation Ambulance for Infectious cases.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN NEWPORT.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital.—For infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Encephalitis lethargica, Pneumonia, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

Cases from outside areas are admitted.

Cefn Port Sanitary Hospital.—This Hospital is used for Small Pox cases in the town or port. Cases from outside are also admitted.

Tuberculosis.—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment and after care for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she visits cases at their homes.

Maternity Hospitals.—The Corporation have arranged for the admission of cases recommended by the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to a private nursing home. Patients contribute towards the cost according to their means.

The Corporation also subsidise the Nantyberry Home for unmarried mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

Complicated cases of labour and Puerperal Fever are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital, whilst Woolston House Infirmary has a large Maternity Home for poor law cases.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

Royal Gwent Hospital.—The Corporation, through the Mayor, subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into Woolston House Infirmary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The Corporation also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes to mothers requiring rest, etc.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—The serious lack of such a service in town has now been remedied by the establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association.

This Association made 1,566 visits to 103 cases on behalf of the Corporation. 1,054 of these visits were in reference to children under five years of age, and 512 visits to patients over five years of age, which included pneumonia, measles, meningitis, and septic diseases, and special maternity cases. The Corporation made a grant of £100 to the Newport Home Nursing Association for this work.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

During the year, 200 samples of 10 different kinds of foods, as detailed in the table herewith were taken and submitted for analysis. 164 of the samples were "formal" and 36 "informal." 4.83 per cent. of the former, and 5.5 per cent. of the latter were adulterated, or 4.5 per cent. of the total, compared with 11.25, 5.7, 4.8, 7.0, 3.0, 4.76, 2.45, 5.0, 3.10, and 2.5 during the past 10 years.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

7 of the 143 samples of Milk, or 4.9 per cent., were adulterated. 5 contained added water,—8.94 per cent., 10.83 per cent., 4.71 per cent., 3.06 per cent., and 5.88 per cent., respectively. In four of these cases the vendors were prosecuted, two of the prosecutions failing, the bench being satisfied the milk was sold as it came from the cow, and in the other two cases the vendor (1) was fined £1 1s. 0d. including costs, and (2) had to pay £5 5s. 0d. costs. The vendor in the fifth case was interviewed and cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health. 2 of the milks were deficient in fat to the extent of 7.33 per cent. and 13.33 per cent. respectively. Both vendors were proceeded against, but the prosecutions failed, the bench being satisfied in both cases that the milk was sold as it came from the cow.

Butter. Of the 25 samples of Butter analysed, one informal sample was found to have been prepared from animal or vegetable fats, and to contain no appreciable quantity of butter-fat.

Sausages. Of the 15 samples taken, sulphur dioxide, the only preservative now allowed in sausages under the Preservatives in Food Regulations, was present in 10, in amounts varying from 11 parts per million to 213 parts per million, well within the prescribed limits.

2 special samples of fruit tart were taken during the year to test the metal tins in which they were sold and ascertain what action (if any) fruit acids would have upon the metal if the tins were used again for cooking. It was found that when Rhubarb was cooked in them the tin coating was "etched," and 1.40 grains of metallic tin per lb. of rhubarb used was discovered.

Also, one other special sample was taken—a pig's hock, which was tainted by chemicals. The butcher complained that the pig had been affected by fly spray before being slaughtered. Result:—Nitrates found. (No cresols and no hypochlorites). Contamination probably due to sodium nitrate: how this came in contact with the hock was not discovered.

T.B. IN MILK.

Three samples of "graded" milks (Certified Milk, Grade A (Tuber-

culin Tested) Milk, and Pasteurised Milk, respectively) were taken during the year and submitted for the Inoculation Test for T.B. The result was negative in each case.

QUALITY OF MILK.

The quality of the unadulterated milk sampled during the year was slightly below the average for the past 10 years both as regards milk fat and solids not fat. The figures were :—

				Milk fat.	Solids not Fat.
1928	...	...	...	3.44	8.74
1918-1927	...	...	...	3.63	8.80

83 of the 136 genuine samples contained less than 3.5 per cent. of fat, whilst only 10 samples contained 4.0 per cent. and over, 51 of the samples contained less than 8.7 per cent. of solids not fat and 35 had 8.9 per cent. and over.

As to seasonal variation, the samples taken in the fourth quarter of the year were the richest in quality, both in regard to milk fat and the non-fatty solids, averaging—3.57 per cent., and 8.80 per cent. respectively. The samples analysed in the third quarter were the poorest in both milk fat and solids not fat (3.38 per cent. and 8.68 per cent. respectively), whilst the second quarter also yielded precisely the same average (3.38 for milk fat).

Samples of Foods taken for analysis during the year 1928.

Description of Samples.	Formal.				Informal.				Totals	
	No. Taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	No. Taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	Samples Taken	% Adulterated
Butter	10	10	...	...	15	14	1	6.6	125	4
Cream	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Jam	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lard ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	4	100
Margarine	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Milk	143	136	7	4.9	...	...	...	...	143	4.9
Mineral Waters ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	3
Sausages, Beef ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	7	4
Do. Pork ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	8	11
Sultanas ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	2
								
TOTALS	164	157	7	4.3	36	34	2	5.5	200	4.5

- (1) Boric Acid absent. The adulterated informal sample was found to have been prepared from animal or vegetable fat, and to contain no appreciable quantity of butter fat. See Adulterations Table.
- (2) Free from preservatives.
- (3) Genuine Plum and Apple, and Strawberry and Apple, Jams respectively; free from preservatives and added thickening substances (Sulphur dioxide absent).
- (4) A Port Sanitary sample taken at the Docks, as "Lard." Water, 11.8 per cent.; Saponification value, 184.00; Iodine value, 80.10; Acidity (as Oleic Acid), 0.12 per cent.; Vegetable oils only. Offence under Imported Food Regulations. See Adulterations Table.
- (5) Free from preservatives. Water varied from 13.40 per cent. to 15.40 per cent.
- (6) Cydrex, Sarsaparilla and Orange Champagne respectively. Benzoic Acid absent; sulphur dioxide present in Cydrex only,—41.6 parts per million.
- (7) Boric Acid absent. Sulphur dioxide present in 3, in amounts varying from 64 parts per million to 158 parts per million.
- (8) Boric Acid absent. Sulphur dioxide present in 7 of the samples, in amounts varying from 11 parts per million to 213 parts per million.
- (9) Boric Acid, trace in each. Sulphur Dioxide, Nil and 145 parts per million respectively.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the above Order :—

Number of premises on which disease was reported but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector :—Nil.

Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector [Art. 5 (1)] :—Nil.

26 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 284 Bovine animals were examined; with the exception of one cow, these were found satisfactory. The unsatisfactory cow was forthwith slaughtered by the owner.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Six licences were issued under this Order during 1928, namely, for "Certified" Milk (2), Pasteurised Milk (2), Grade "A" Milk (1), and Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk (1).

FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts this work is increasing rapidly. New Regulations issued during recent years have made the task of guarding our food supplies more onerous. During 1928 no fewer than 20,260 visits were made to some 18 different classes of trades or premises used for the preparation and sale of foods.

No legal action has been taken in regard to breaches of the law, reliance being placed on persuasion and warning. The results on the whole have been decidedly good.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered there in 1928 was 47,626, including 4,513 beasts, 2,402 calves, 11,923 pigs, 8,400 sheep, and 20,388 lambs, compared with an average of 31,463 for the five years 1910-14 and with 36,814 for the years 1923-1927.

Condemned Foods.—93,950lbs.—nearly 42 tons—of various food-stuffs were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat, which accounted for 83,999lbs. Of fish 7,086lbs. were condemned, and of milk and fruit 1,074lbs. The figures include 2,356lbs. of tinned foods. Apart from the meat the reason for condemnation in every case was decomposition. Of the 83,999lbs. of meat dealt with, the chief trouble was Tuberculosis—28,582lbs. ; Blood Poisoning and Abscesses accounted for 13,761lbs., Fluke and Dropsy 14,390lbs., Decomposition 1,293lbs., Accidents and Natural Death 3,851lbs., Emaciation 12,273lbs., Inflammation and Chills 3,453lbs., Actinomycosis 1,815lbs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 1,075lbs., Other causes 3,506lbs. 80,914lbs. of the total amount of foods condemned was dealt with at the Public Slaughterhouse, 490lbs. at Private Slaughterhouses, 304lbs. at the Provision Market, 3,578lbs. at the Railway Station, 1,196lbs. at Cold Stores, and 7,468lbs. at other private premises.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

There were 163 Blind Persons (90 males, 73 females) on our register for 1928. Of these, 126 came under the classification of “Unemployable Blind.” 114 of the latter were living at home or in lodgings, while 12 were in Poor Law Institutions and Mental Institutions. The total number of persons who, in addition to blindness, were suffering from other physical or mental defects, was 33, made up as follows :—

Mentally defective	...	...	...	5
Physically defective	...	...	...	11
Mentally and physically defective	...	...	...	4
Deaf-blind	...	...	...	13
				<hr/>
				33
				<hr/>

Grants to Unemployable Blind.

73 of the 114 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes.

Under the Corporation scale grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total means of income up to £1 per week, or in the case of a married couple, both being blind, to bring total combined income up to 30/- per week.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 30/- per week. All cases receiving grants are reviewed quarterly.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Grants to Blind Aid Society, Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was £1,547 12s. 7d.

Three persons were in receipt of Out-Relief from the Guardians.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act.

WATER SUPPLY.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

		Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynis-y-fro	...	84,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds	37ft.
Do.	Subsidy	36,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	21ft. 11ins.
Pant-yr-eos	...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84ft.
Wentwood	...	400,000,000 gallons	40 acres 0 rds.	90ft.
		<hr/>		
		665,000,000		

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town every house is provided with an efficient supply of water from the Corporation mains.

Reference was made in the 1927 Annual Report to the important extension of the Town's water supply at Talybont.

RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher was employed by the Corporation; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

The following tables give a summary of the work done and of the results achieved during the year :—

URBAN —

Number of Premises found to be infested with rats and baited, etc.	...	...	...	91
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	...	11800
do. Rats killed :—				
Rat Lime	...	...	...	12
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	...	141
By Poisons, (estimated) and Traps and Gins				1686
Total	...	...	...	1839

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—21,760. (approx)				
No. of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).				Where killed.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Brown	... 713	2042	2755	On Ships ... 333
Black	... 92	242	334	On Shore ... 2756
Totals	... 805	2284	3089	3089
TOTAL RATS DESTROYED :—				
URBAN	...	...	...	1839
PORT	...	..	...	3089
				4928

RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Baited.	By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins.			Dogs and Ferrets			Rat Lime.			Totals.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Both Sexes
Private Houses ...	53	7	26	10	13	23	—	—	—	—	20	49	10	79
Hotels and Breweries ...	1	17	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	36	—	53
Refuse Destructor ...	1	24	61	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	24	61	36	37
Hospitals ...	2	24	56	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	24	56	3	88
Other Public Buildings ...	7	28	34	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	28	56	13	97
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc.	7	21	34	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	21	34	4	59
Timber, Building Yards, etc.	2	363	833	120	25	61	8	—	—	—	388	894	128	1410
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces ...	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	—
Wearing Apparel Stores and Shops ...	3	3	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	2	16
Other Classes ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	91	463	1057	166	38	85	18	—	—	12	501	1142	196	1839

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895 :—

		Number of Plans passed (less 20% for houses not erected)	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void
1895—1899	...	2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	..	1793	5·7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909	...	1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	...	936	5·64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918	...	166	6 (1918)	53	Nil (1918)

Year end- ing June 30th	Inside Borough.							Outside Boro.	Total Houses BUILT		Nett Increase in Houses for Newport People.
	By Corporation.			By Private Enterprise.	Total.	Taken off Rates.	Net Increase.		Under Corporation Schemes	Total for Newport People.	
	To Rent.	Sub- sidy.	Total.								
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8
1921	102	...	102	21	23	4	119	...	102	123	119
1922	176	...	176	25	101	...	201	...	176	201	201
1923	150	...	150	56	206	3	203	...	150	206	203
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401
1927	2	245	247	31	278	5	273	411	658	689	684
1928	114	256	370	33	403	5	398	254	624	657	652
6 mo's to Dec 31 1928	...	88	88	13	101	5	96	70	158	171	166
Totals	634	1223	1857	335	2192	49	2143	885	2742	3077	3028

From the end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1928, 3,077 houses have been built for Newport people. Of these, 2,742 have been built under Corporation schemes, 885 of which were built outside the Borough. After deducting 49 for houses taken off the rates, there remained 3,028 houses to provide for the increase of population from end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1928. On the basis of an average of 5.5 persons per house these houses, if they have been occupied by Newport people only, provided accommodation for 16,654 of Newport's population.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial

conditions of the inhabitants. At the end of 1923, there were 2,482 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 3,912 at the end of 1928.

Previous to the War, reference was made in each Annual Report to the necessity for cottages for those in receipt of small wages, in order to reduce the overcrowding among the poorer classes. This applies in particular to the unskilled workman with several children.

The houses erected in towns under the various housing schemes since the War, have benefitted those who can afford to pay the rents charged, especially those with small families; but the conditions under which a large proportion of the poorer people live constitute a serious menace to the health of the community. The question arises whether the financial aspect of the housing question should override the public health and sociological side of the problem.

Many of the poorer inhabitants have attempted to solve this defect in our housing schemes by erecting "shanties" and tents, and by occupying improvised vans in agricultural fields, and this cannot be prevented unless the authorities are prepared to provide wooden huts, etc., for the more or less temporary accommodation of such people.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, ETC.

WORK DONE DURING 1928.

I. HOUSE INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts):—

Infectious Diseases enquiries	...	..	2705
Systematic Inspection enquiries	}	...	1399
Private Houses enquiries			
Vans and Tents	..	...	975
Registered Premises which were also Dwelling Houses	...	...	5541
Inspection <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	4397
Inspection <i>re</i> Flushing Cisterns	...	...	16
			<hr/> 15,033 <hr/>

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910 :—
Systematic and others 1399

(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation :—6 (Includes 4 tenements as houses.)

Two houses were condemned during the year for demolition and certificates under the Housing Act 1925 provided by the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) Number of dwelling houses [exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading (3)] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit :—998. (Over 100 of these houses will be demolished when the Railway Company can provide other accommodation for the tenants.)

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the L.A. or their Officers :—707.

III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

With the exception of the 2 houses referred to under heading I. (3), in all cases informal notices were served and the requirements were complied with without recourse to statutory action. A total of 15,033 visits and re-visits were made in connection with the above work. 1,222 houses with an estimated population of 7,457 persons were on the Supervision List at the end of the year.

The difficulty of finding accommodation for the tenants occupying the 6 houses remaining unfit for habitation made it impossible to obtain closing orders. There are 124 huts, vans, and tents in occupation in addition to the above.

Flushing Cisterns.—21 flushing cisterns were fixed on old properties during the year. There are very few of the old houses now that are not provided with a flushing cistern for the w.c ; those that remain are mostly provided with one inside water closet also. 4,300 houses have been provided with such cisterns since 1910.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Houses Systematically Inspected...	1261	1485	1188	2607	1855	1115	1232	1399
Houses dealt with by Committee...	...	...	...	4	1	2	7	3
Houses Closed ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Houses Repaired ...	1333	1195	855	1179	1010	979	1070	898
No. of Visits for Supervision of Work ...	3385	3956	2050	3074	3776	3102	2197	2321
<i>Re Cleanliness—</i>								
No. of Houses on Supervision List	...	...	...	...	...	1125	1227	1222
No. of Houses put on Supervision List during year ...	162	205	92	38	2	...	186	...
No. of Visits and Re-visits ...	2878	2746	2465	4312	2926	3632	4218	3020
No. of Notices Verbal and Written	466	261	250	323	618	199	200	742

It will be seen by the above table that much attention was paid to this department of the work during 1927. Its demands on the time of the Inspectorial Staff are increasing continuously. It necessarily follows that less attention is possible in respect to other matters.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The conditions of overcrowding which exist among the poor in the town continue seriously to interfere with the proper control of these sublet houses. There were 19 houses on the register at the end of the year. 322 inspections and re-visits were made, and 14 notices were served for the abatement of 34 nuisances discovered. Most of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

During the year 1928 they numbered 26 and provided accommodation for 271 seamen. 353 visits were made to these houses, viz., 288 inspections and 65 re-visits. Only 4 nuisances were discovered

(two on the same premises). At the end of the year each licensed house was thoroughly overhauled, and reported upon, and the old licences collected with the applications for the renewal of the licences for 1929. 7 new licences were granted and 7 cancelled during the year. Two cases of Pneumonia occurred among the Seamen lodged in these houses. They were removed to Woolston House.

SCAVENGING.

Moveable tins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore very unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become very wet and offensive. The Nuisance Bye-Laws, numbers 4 to 8 require revision.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers' premises:—

1.—INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	No. of Nuisances Discovered.	No. of Notices Served.
Factories ...	...	74	20	24	10
Workshops (including Bake-houses) ...	638	1180	129	25	22
Outworkers Premises ...	63	47	8	...	...
Totals ...	701	1301	157	49	32

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

16 cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred on registered premises during the year (see also Table 15), namely, Scarlet Fever 1, Typhoid Fever 2, Diphtheria 1, Pneumonia 7, and Tuberculosis 5. One case of Typhoid Fever and 3 cases of Pneumonia were nursed at home.

The following is a summary of the inspections, etc., made by Senior Inspector Spencer E. Jones, the Assistant Inspectors and Health Visitors, during 1928:—to registered premises, 9,365; Inspections re meat, food, etc., 14,303; re Infectious Diseases, birth enquiries, private houses, etc., 28,028; making a grand total of 51,696, compared with 48,972 last year.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9.0 a.m. at Newport.

Since August 1926, all the instruments have been placed at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised Newport as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly.

In Table 17 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year. The outstanding features of the weather were the persistent rain and lack of sunshine during the summer months and early autumn. These were common to the country generally.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 52.78 inches compared with 50.3 inches in 1927 and an average of 49.58 during the previous 10 years. The wettest month was January with 9.0 inches. May was the driest month with .86 of an inch. Rain fell on 208 days of the year.

Since 1904 only 2 years, 1912 and 1924, had a higher rainfall than 1928. There were however 2 dry periods in 1928, namely 17 days commencing July 26th, and 13 days commencing September 24th. The highest rainfall in one day occurred on January 12th (1.6 inches).

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1492.3 compared with a five years' average of 1463.6 hours. The daily mean was 4.08 hours of sunshine (33 per cent). July was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 56.90° F. and minimum temperature 43.1° F. The warmest day of the year was July 18th when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 80° F. The warmest night was July 25th with 62° F. The coldest day was March 12th, 31° F., and the coldest nights of the year were on January 1st and 2nd (17° F.)

It is a pleasure to be able to report again that the work performed by the staff of the Health Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and that it has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving very considerable expenditure of money.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1928.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	No. of Registered Premises.	Inspections made of all kinds of Premises (including Registered Premises)	Re vis ts.	Nuisances Discovered.	Notices Served.
1923	1263	34732	14475	2266	1539
1924	1384	34611	11774	1829	1314
1925	1271	40319	13818	1950	1418
1926	1357	40736	14683	1425	974
1927	1189	36463	12509	1348	794
Averages	1292	37372	13452	1763	1208
1928	1040	37480	14216	2103	1080

702 complaints of great variety were received, against 591 last year. After investigation all genuine cases were dealt with in the manner best indicated by the circumstances. Many of the complaints were of a trivial nature.

SUPERVISION OF NEW AND REPAIRED PROPERTY.

The number of houses on the list is 1,222. 5 houses were taken off during the year. The primary inspections numbered 4,397. A certain number of houses had minor faults, due to negligence on the part of the tenants, and it was necessary to caution them. In 172 cases, (compared with 76 last year) written notices were served on dirty tenants and sub-tenants, in addition to 116 verbal notices. 946 re-visits were made to see that the notices were complied with.

FLUSHING CISTERNS FOR WATER CLOSETS.

Under Section 126 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1889, 21 flushes, etc., were fixed during the year. Since 1910 no fewer than 4,300 houses have been provided with flushing cisterns for the water closets.

COMPLAINTS.

702 complaints were received and attended to during the year. Some of these complaints were truly astonishing, as they varied from an alleged nuisance caused by noise of neighbours tramping about their

rooms on uncovered floors, to alleged offence by the sale of a white powder that would not "slack," for white lime. In the latter case the complainant demanded action to be taken under the Food and Drugs Acts. The number of notices served respecting the 702 complaints was 623 to abate the 1,321 nuisances or breaches of the law thus discovered.

STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 762. Owing to the rapid increase of motor vehicles the number of horses is rapidly diminishing. Again this year during the fly season the spraying of stables and manure dumps with disinfectants at frequent intervals to kill flies and prevent them breeding was undertaken, and 1,632 such sprayings were carried out. 6 notices were served on occupiers for various nuisances, one being accumulation of manure. It is believed that this work is very effective in keeping down the fly nuisance.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP, ETC., ACTS.

The duties under the above Acts have been carried out as well as the limited staff allowed. They have received more attention than during the previous year. There were 701 premises on the Register. Inspections, 3,808 ; nuisances dealt with, 119 ; notices served, 92 ; and re-visits in order to see the nuisances abated, 415. 70 of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness ; 6 to want of drainage of floors ; 21 to sanitary accommodation being insufficient, unsuitable or defective. 65 of the 119 nuisances were discovered in Bakehouses, 40 being due to need of limewashing. Closer attention is given to Bakehouses than to other workshops because of the food prepared therein.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 within the Borough, the same number as last year. They can accommodate 316 lodgers. 642 inspections were made of them. 30 nuisances were discovered, 13 being due to want of cleanliness ; on the whole they were well kept, and no breach of the Regulations was discovered that would justify court proceedings. The keepers have much trouble with bugs, especially during the summer months, but commendable efforts are made by the keepers to keep the pests under control.

SUB-LET HOUSES (or Houses Let in Lodgings).

The Bye-Laws have been applied only to those houses which require special supervision (19). Considerable trouble is still being experienced in preventing overcrowding owing to the shortage of cheap housing accommodation in the Borough. The sub-tenants of these particular houses are dirty, indifferent, and very undesirable tenants. To keep the houses up to Registration Standard, daily visits are needed, with frequent night inspections. But this is quite impossible with the present staff. 236 inspections were made. 17 of the 34 nuisances discovered were due to the want of cleanliness.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

The 26 of these premises registered can accommodate 271 lodgers. They are dealt with in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The staff available is still quite inadequate to carry out effectively this work in the Borough. The fact that so much of our food is now prepared and cooked ready for the table, in factories and other work places, has increased enormously the need and importance of careful and thorough inspection. No fewer than 20,260 visits were made during the year in our effort to cope with the work. Reference to the foods condemned is made in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

With regard to meat, the wholesale meat stores and the cold storage premises have been inspected daily, and the Provision Market, Fish Stores, and Railway Station have been visited every morning before 9.0 a.m., and every Saturday night between 6.0 and 8.30 an Inspector is on duty at the Provision Market. Some hundreds of carcasses of imported frozen mutton were examined during the year for the presence of Lymphadenitis. The work is difficult, and occupies much time, but the results have been most satisfactory.

The Cold Stores (which are situated in Shaftesbury Street) are well constructed and conducted. The Meat Regulations are carefully observed. The wholesale meat stores, of which there are seven (all situated in Shaftesbury Street) deal in chilled and frozen beef, mutton and lamb. They distribute meat to the town and to the Monmouthshire Valleys, and enormous quantities are handled in the course of a year. The premises in each case are well constructed for the purpose and the provisions of the Regulations are well observed. There has been a great improvement in the care of meat during transit since the Meat Regulations came into force.

The Butchers' shops have been inspected two or three times weekly. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the discontinuance of the practice of Butchers of dressing and displaying lamb carcasses with the hoofs and shank hair left on, referred to in last year's report, has been maintained in Newport. No lamb carcasses can be found in the borough exposed for sale with the hoofs and shank hair left on, although the discontinuance of the old practice has meant a loss to every butcher of about 1/6 per carcass.

The attention given to meat carriers and their conveyances has secured fairly close observance of the Meat Regulations.

The high quality and condition of Butchers' meat exposed for sale in Newport is gratifying. It is true that much time has been spent in supervision, but the results justify it and reflect credit on the Butchers also.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are only two of these premises registered. The third slaughterhouse was closed in 1926. They are kept in very good sanitary condition. 262 notices were received of intention to slaughter. Only 490lbs. of Pork was condemned as unfit for food whilst the number of pigs slaughtered was 1,317, of sheep and lambs 138, and of cows, 7. Total, 1,462 animals.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

This is referred to in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. The supervision of the animals slaughtered occupies an enormous amount of time, as an endeavour is made to thoroughly examine everything slaughtered there. 61,876lbs. of beef and veal, 10,323lbs. of mutton and lamb, 8,370lbs. of pork and 345lbs. of eggs were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The whole of this was voluntarily surrendered.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 76 within the Borough ; Inspections, 585 during the year. The number of nuisances discovered in the course of inspection was 65, for which 56 notices were served ; 219 re-visits were paid in order to get the notices complied with—47 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. Nearly all of these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in a good sanitary condition, but that is probably because of the close supervision given to them.

COWSHEDS (12), MILKSHOPS (226), DAIRIES (2).

The 240 premises on the register have received 2,134 inspections. 64 new milkshops were added to the register and 37 removed during the year. During the year one more licence under The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, was issued, a supplementary licence to sell " Pasteurised " milk within the borough. There are now six " Special Designation " milk-sellers in the borough—2 selling " Certified," 1 Grade " A," 1 Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested), and 2 " Pasteurised." 14 nuisances or breaches of the Regulations were discovered in the course of inspections—all at milkshops. 8 were due to want of cleanliness. In one instance milk was being improperly stored, i.e., in a garage. The methods of handling and retailing of milk in Newport continue to improve, though slowly. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, is undoubtedly very effective in promoting cleanliness in the-milk trade, but it has not been possible to give as much attention to the matter as it needs.

In conclusion it should be stated that every effort has been made to carry out the inspectorial duties imposed by the Public Health Acts, etc., and the numerous Regulations, but as fresh duties are being continually added without any increase of staff, it has not been possible to give sufficient attention to some of the work, although the Assistant Inspectors have performed their duties diligently and assiduously.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SPENCER E. JONES,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Table 3.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	Certified	... 32	10	6	5	53	14	20	13	11	111
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inquests	... 3	2	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	7
<hr/>											
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	2	7
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Convulsions	...	2	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	6
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	10
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	6	19
	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Diarrhœa	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
{	Enteritis	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	9
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Other Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{	Injury at Birth	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Atelectasis	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Congenital Malformations	...	2	3	2	2	9	2	3	1	15
{	Premature Birth	...	23	1	1	1	26	...	...	...	26
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	3	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	6
	Septicæmia Toxæmia	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	4
{	Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	
	
Totals		... 35	12	6	5	58	15	21	13	11	118

Nett Births registered :—Legitimate, 1,646; Illegitimate, 47; Total, 1,693.

Infant Deaths—Number:—Legitimate, 114; Illegitimate, 4; Total, 118.

Rate :—Legitimate, 69.2; Illegitimate, 85.1; Total, 69.7.

Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,049; Population : for Deaths, 96,980.
for Births, 97,220.

Table 4.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1928
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- correct- ed Number	Net		Number	Rate	of Nonresi- dents regis- tered in the District	of Residents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
five y'rs Av'rage 1918-1922	(89608* 92299†)	2196	2187	23.70	1134	12.65	122	119	172	78.5	1131	12.62
five y'rs Av'rage 1923-1927	(96842* 96894†)	1992	1968	20.31	1170	12.08	143	67	141	71.4	1093	11.29
1923	95490	2130	2102	22.01	1118	11.71	153	55	136	64.7	1020	10.68
1924	96727	2120	2083	21.54	1159	11.98	143	73	151	72.4	1089	11.26
1925	97353	1989	1990	20.44	1217	12.51	126	63	177	88.9	1154	11.85
1926	97553	1951	1933	19.82	1115	11.43	150	55	123	63.6	1020	10.45
1927	97090* 97350†	1772	1732	17.79	1241	12.78	146	89	116	66.9	1184	12.19
1928	96980* 97220†	1734	1693	17.41	1150	11.86	165	64	118	69.7	1049	10.82

*Civil population for Death Rates.

†Population for Birth rates.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

SUMMARY for Year ending 31st December, 1928.

	Orphan.		Central.		Alexandra.		Mainden.		Liswerry.		Whole Town.	
	Prim.	Total	Prim.	Total	Prim.	Total	Prim.	Total	Prim.	Total	Prim.	Total
Mothers on Register.												
Old	288	422	251	343	241	343	241	343	241	343	1582	534
New	90	127	83	117	83	117	83	117	83	117	534	13
Inward Transfers	4	2	1	4	1	4	1	4	2	2	13	13
Total	388	551	338	464	338	464	338	464	388	551	2129	2129
Less: Outward Transfers	70	72	66	91	66	91	66	91	84	84	383	383
Deaths	—	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	11	11
Net Total	315	476	269	369	269	369	269	369	302	302	1731	1731
Expectant Mothers—Old (included in above figures)												
New	10	15	12	8	12	8	12	8	24	24	69	69
Inward Transfers	30	48	48	39	48	39	48	39	50	50	215	215
Total	40	63	60	47	60	47	60	47	74	74	284	284
Infants on Register.												
Old	69	90	59	72	59	72	59	72	64	64	354	354
New	100	122	78	117	78	117	78	117	119	119	536	536
Inward Transfers	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	7	7
Total	171	213	137	191	137	191	137	191	185	185	897	897
Passed into 2nd year	89	117	66	92	66	92	66	92	88	88	452	452
Less: Outward Transfers	2	5	...	4	...	4	...	4	7	7	18	18
Deaths	3	7	2	3	2	3	2	3	...	...	7	7
Net Total	74	83	68	90	68	90	68	90	85	85	400	400
Children on Register.												
Old	240	408	264	321	264	321	264	321	248	248	1481	1481
New	44	50	47	52	47	52	47	52	38	38	230	230
Transferred from Infants	89	117	66	92	66	92	66	92	88	88	452	452
Inward Transfers	2	1	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	7	7
Total	375	576	377	450	377	450	377	450	391	391	2169	2169
Passed into 5th year	24	57	35	42	35	42	35	42	31	31	189	189
Less: Outward Transfers	2	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	6	6
Deaths	75	62	82	89	82	89	82	89	79	79	387	387
Net Total	271	455	257	317	257	317	257	317	279	279	1579	1579
Medical Examinations.												
Expectant Mothers	12	20	15	21	15	21	15	21	40	54	78	120
Other Mothers	29	41	47	63	47	63	47	63	40	54	78	120
Total Mothers	62	168	62	103	62	103	62	103	80	108	156	240
Infants under 1 year	105	121	98	116	98	116	98	116	100	116	582	582
Children 1-5 years	25	99	21	81	21	81	21	81	21	81	172	172
Total	132	369	119	197	119	197	119	197	121	197	754	754
Attendances.												
Other Mothers	3362	700	3112	662	3112	662	3112	662	2872	611	18976	3986
Expectant Mothers	224	47	553	118	553	118	553	118	423	90	1993	419
Total	3586	747	3665	780	3665	780	3665	780	3295	701	20969	4405
Infants under 1 year	1488	310	1317	280	1317	280	1317	280	1469	312	8015	1684
Children 1-5 years	1979	39	2190	406	2190	406	2190	406	2147	457	12870	2704
Total Attendances	6053	1448	7172	1536	7172	1536	7172	1536	6611	1470	41854	8793
Weightings.												
Number of Individuals	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.
Number of Weightings	275	236	343	202	343	202	343	202	227	93	1366	801
Maternity Club.	904	545	1082	478	1082	478	1082	478	561	175	3788	1724
Old	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount paid in	£9 0 11	£10 6 10	£42 13 1	£36 12 0	£42 13 1	£36 12 0	£42 13 1	£36 12 0	£18 15 6	£13 11 6	£118 159	£134 11 6
Number paid out	£11 3 10	£12 15 6	£32 35 3	£30 17 0	£32 35 3	£30 17 0	£30 17 0	£30 17 0	£17 4 9	£12 1 2	£132 1 2	£124 124
Amount paid out (Interest)	£12 15 6	£10 16 9	£18 14 7	£16 15 8	£18 14 7	£16 15 8	£18 14 7	£16 15 8	£4 6 0	£3 11 5	£164 12 7	£164 12 7
Clothing.												
Garments made and sold	117	133	165	81	165	81	165	81	69	74	507	1244
Amount received	£10 6 10	£11 13 1	£13 3 9	£12 16 10	£13 3 9	£12 16 10	£13 3 9	£12 16 10	£6 2 2	£5 4 8	£54 6 8	£54 6 8
Number and value of Garments given away	14	26	33	18	33	18	33	18	21	12	112	112
Total value of Stock in Band	£2 9 0	£4 11 0	£5 15 6	£2 10 3	£5 15 6	£2 10 3	£5 15 6	£2 10 3	£3 13 6	£19 5 3	£19 5 3	£19 5 3
Flannel	£6 2 11	£6 9 0	£10 10 11	£2 7 0	£10 10 11	£2 7 0	£10 10 11	£2 7 0	£3 8 6	£10 10 11	£38 6 6	£38 6 6
Rubber Goods	£0 16 9	£0 10 2	£0 1 5	£0 1 5	£0 1 5	£0 1 5	£0 1 5	£0 1 5	£0 7 2	£15 6	£15 6	£15 6
Other Monies received and paid in												
Playgrounds	£0 9 6	£0 2 9	£0 4 3	£0 10 6	£0 4 3	£0 10 6	£0 4 3	£0 10 6	£0 2 10	£0 2 10	£11 9 10	£11 9 10
Freguards Sold	£4 13 9	£2 8 8	£10 4 10	£2 13 0	£10 4 10	£2 13 0	£10 4 10	£2 13 0	£2 2 11	£2 2 11	£62 7 2	£62 7 2
Tea Money	£9 5 0	£10 4 10	£10 15 1	£5 13 3	£10 4 10	£10 15 1	£5 13 3	£10 4 10	£0 6 4	£0 6 4	£2 11 9	£2 11 9
Rubber Sheeting & Bibs	£0 17 9	£0 10 3	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 7 2	£0 7 2	£15 6	£15 6
Dentures	£1 5 0	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 11 6	£0 7 2	£0 7 2	£15 6	£15 6
Probationer attendances (included above)	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.	M. I. C.
M. Mothers, I. Infants, C. Children	267	164	95	360	195	147	360	195	329	189	1571	904

SUMMARY OF NECESSITOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE MILK DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

[illegible]

Table 5.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1928, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1928, but those for towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1927. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth- Rate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified by Registered Medical Practition- ers.	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales	16·7	11·7	0·01	0·00	0·11	0·01	0·07	0·06	0·19	0·53	7·0	65	90·9	6·7	1·4	1·0	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16·9	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·15	0·02	0·09	0·09	0·17	0·48	9·6	70	91·0	6·5	1·9	0·6	
156 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	16·6	10·6	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·01	0·06	0·08	0·21	0·41	4·8	60	92·6	5·7	0·5	1·2	
London ...	15·9	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·30	0·02	0·09	0·09	0·13	0·55	10·2	67	88·7	7·6	3·7	0·0	
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	17·4	10·8	0·02	0·00	0·09	0·00	0·16	0·00	0·19	0·43	7·1	69	92·1	6·7	1·2	0·0	

Table 6.

WARD STATISTICS.

WARD.	NETT DEATH RATES. (per 1,000 population)															
	Nett Birth Rates per 1000 population	Nett Infantile Death- rate, per 1000 Births.	All Causes.		7 Principal Zymotic Diseases	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Tuberculosis.		Respiratory Diseases.							
			1928.	1927.			Lungs	Other Forms								
										1928.	1927.					
	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.						
Crindau	17.39	15.92	48.2	70.1	10.504	11.79	.525	.203	2.886	3.151	1.786	2.236	.210	.203	1.155	2.430
Caerau	11.50	13.87	86.2	79.7	11.235	10.18	.199	.201	1.690	1.713	.795	.907	...	...	1.293	1.008
St. Woolos	9.57	12.61	27.4	70.0	8.415	11.52	.131	.506	1.972	1.322	1.315	.127	.131	...	.789	1.899
Tredegar	20.22	19.49	96.1	76.9	10.658	12.03	.649	.501	1.692	2.506	.390	.752	.390	.376	1.692	2.506
Alexandra	18.04	19.53	80.4	64.4	9.905	12.37	.545	.890	2.174	2.937	1.268	.979	.091	.267	1.812	2.225
Central	22.20	19.80	63.9	121.1	16.822	18.08	.259	1.012	3.494	5.059	2.329	1.771	.259	.379	2.717	2.782
St. Julians	14.04	14.93	57.0	42.2	10.577	13.62	.089	.361	2.049	2.795	1.158	1.353	.356	.180	1.782	1.533
Maindee	12.52	15.72	58.8	40.0	10.950	10.34	...	.126	1.107	1.135	.615	.252	.123	...	1.476	1.640
Victoria	19.30	17.27	52.6	13.0	10.069	10.68	.678	.112	2.376	2.361	1.081	1.461	.339	.225	1.357	.787
Lliswerry	23.20	23.62	90.6	82.1	8.960	11.11	.725	.834	1.647	2.917	.725	1.250	...	.417	1.581	1.945
Whole B'ro'gh	17.41	17.79	69.7	66.9	10.82	12.19	.402	.494	2.083	2.637	1.124	1.025	.175	.215	1.567	1.864

Table 7.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born from July 1st, 1896,
to June 30th, 1928.

YEAR. (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead	Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	2223	1708	11'6	'2	243	57	13'4	82	34'8	72	87'7	
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	2350	1148	5'7	...	203	110	12'8	146	2'6	719	53'4	
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	2101	715	4'6	..	127	103	13'0	67	4'0	1068	36'7	
1917	1891	695	3	...	132	125	11	82	...	843	39'8	
1918	1786	653	8	...	137	114	10	59	...	805	40'0	
1919	1762	603	5		132	107	5	86	...	824	37'2	
1920	2575	852	5	...	161	138	11	79	...	1329	35'5	
1921	2458	751	4	...	127	105	12	60	...	1399	32'4	
1922	2250	722	1	.	137	77	16	52	...	1245	34'4	
1923	2141	819	3	...	103	84	12	64	4	1052	40'5	
1924	2089	837	6	...	104	109	16	56	10	951	42'6	
1925	2082	658	3	...	120	94	18	64	15	1110	33'9	
1926	1976	556	8	...	114	76	19	70	11	1122	30'3	
1927	1917	597	6	..	96	79	21	86	9	1023	33'2	
1928	1714	446	13	...	91	72	24	75	15	978	28'1	

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

[illegible]

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

Births, Deaths & Infectious Diseases Notification Chart for the Year 1928

The notifications of, and Deaths from. Infectious Diseases (other than Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia), refer to Residents only.

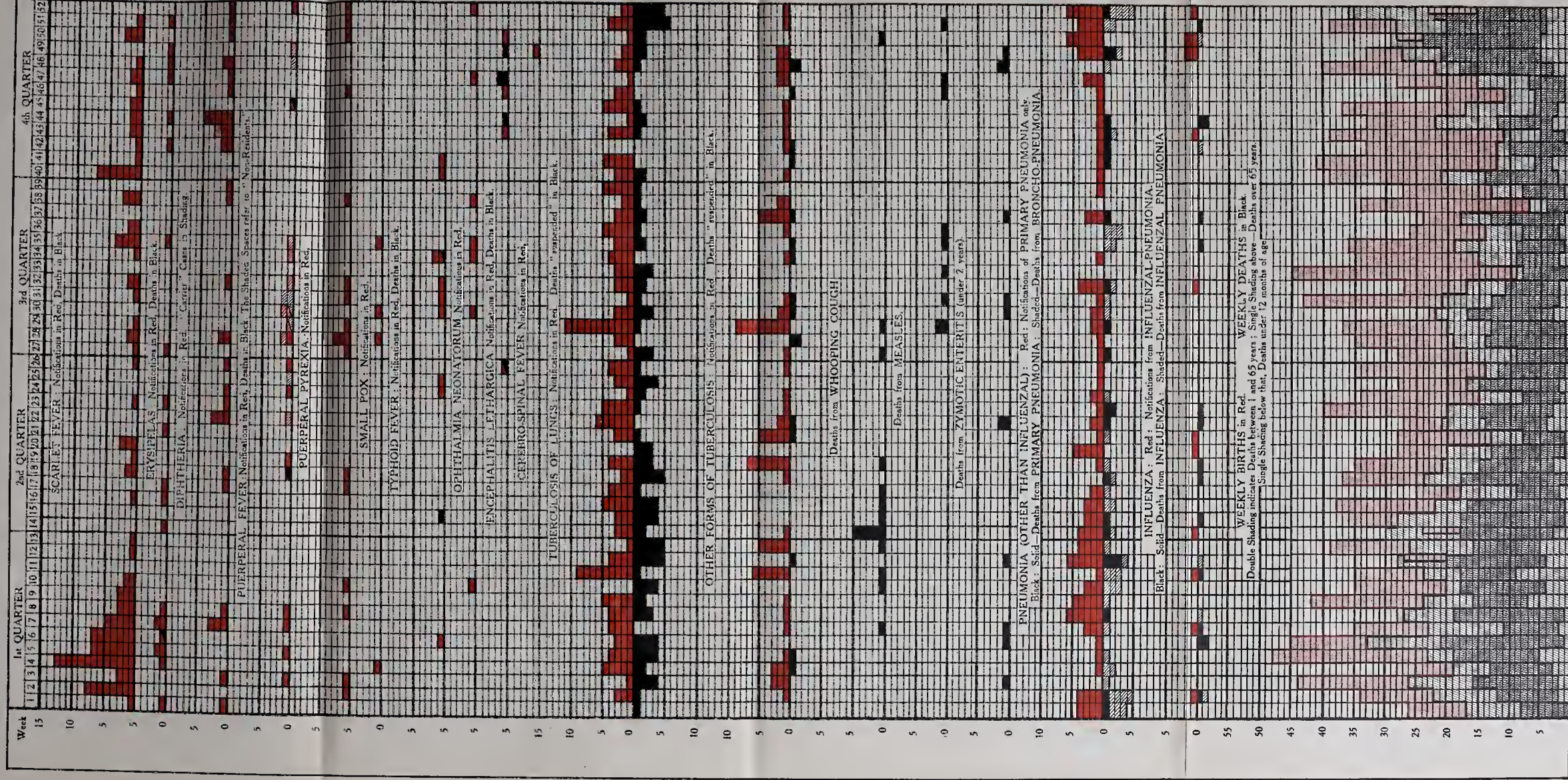


Table 9.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912

Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1928.

	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases.															
	Total	Males		Total	Males	Fe- males	Bones and Joints		Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Eyes		General		
		Males	Fe- males				Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
FORM "A."																							
Total Notifications (<i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors) ...	321	132	92	224	28	69	97	9	10	2	11	14	34	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Primary Notifications ...	226	94	70	164	19	43	62	6	6	2	7	9	19	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
FORM "B."																							
Total Notifications (<i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors) ...	22	3	...	3	8	11	19	1	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Notifications ...	17	3	...	3	7	7	14	1	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FORM "C"—Notifications.																							
Poor Law Institutions ...	19	12	5	17	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatoria ...	*171	84	53	142	16	13	29	7	6	1	1	5	4	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
FORM "D." Notifications.																							
Poor Law Institutions ...	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatoria ...	*166	88	55	143	12	11	23	4	3	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...

*Includes 8 "observation" cases admitted into and 4 such cases discharged from Sanatoria.

Table 11.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL,
1897 to 1928.

Year.	*Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP.			
		Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases.	Fatality % Home Nursed cases.
10 yrs. av. 1897- 1906.	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907- 1916.	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917- 1926.	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
1917	130	101	82.2	3	66.6	46	76.1	8.6	9.0
1918	95	82	74.4	4	100.0	30	70.0	...	11.1
1919	350	421	56.9	8	87.5	52	59.6	9.7	5.0
1920	414	373	68.6	10	80.0	248	53.6	9.7	7.8
1921	493	839	38.4	11	72.7	220	65.0	4.2	5.3
1922	333	283	70.3	6	100.0	148	63.6	13.4	9.1
1923	228	129	83.7	6	83.3	81	80.3	4.6	18.8
1924	198	161	82.0	7	100.0	36	72.2	...	...
1925	241	154	76.0	39	87.2	54	87.0	2.1	14.3
1926	195	120	76.6	4	50.0	42	88.1	5.4	...
1927	183	102	73.5	3	100.0	37	75.6	7.2	9.1
1928	203	103	81.5	10	90.0	35	71.4	...	...

*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 12.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM.	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Groceries ...	480	15	5	520	10	8	418	2	4	433	11	3	414	14	1
Meat and Fish ...	459	15	4	439	3	4	388	10	7	294	12	8	292	18	6
Vegetables and Fruit ...	54	3	0	36	11	4	30	11	0	26	3	0	14	7	0
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	260	3	7	248	14	6	239	0	6	226	19	4	205	0	10
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	6	10	6	5	2	6	9	0	0	9	2	6	16	7	6
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc. ...	196	15	11	233	17	10	123	2	1	149	18	3	228	17	10
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc. ...	132	8	6	175	7	5	147	16	1	114	0	5	123	19	7
Ironmongery ...	17	18	3	23	19	7	26	5	10	22	12	4	13	15	3
Crockery ...															
Drapery and Uniforms ...	99	14	6	130	5	5	122	13	3	47	16	5	189	0	0
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc. ...	181	10	8	285	2	0	96	1	0	151	12	2	28	3	10
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	7	13	2	30	18	2	30	9	11	24	11	1	24	0	5
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	448	1	0	761	18	11	903	8	3	472	18	9	618	8	8
Poultry and Poultry Food ...	...			...			...			...			46	18	7
Ground Expenses ...	26	7	7	121	10	5	90	0	5	121	6	11	79	8	0
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling ...	81	13	10	90	17	11	101	16	10	82	10	3	93	16	11
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	416	15	10	382	6	3	435	15	7	342	3	4	317	16	1
Electricity ...	214	15	5	252	18	2	253	1	4	271	2	2	225	8	5
Gas ...	35	13	4	32	18	9	...			...			...
Water ...	53	6	5	63	3	0	67	3	5	68	0	9	67	17	6
Rates and Insurance ...	181	10	10	172	15	11	205	19	0	216	9	9	210	13	10
Telephone Charges ...	16	18	9	18	2	3	15	1	0	15	15	7	16	6	0
Sundries ...	16	3	2	16	4	6	36	4	2	7	12	7	27	15	11
Disbursements ...	7	5	10	9	11	5	3	6	2	1	6	3	2	1	5
Salaries { Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses	1932	2	8	1949	3	6	1909	17	9	1005	14	3	1961	17	8
{ Domestic and Grounds	1071	8	9	1055	6	0	1150	2	9	1235	16	7	1266	7	1
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	558	6	6	655	13	8	714	3	10	818	6	5	746	11	9
Allowances, N. H. & Unemployment Insur.	24	10	3	28	9	7	43	2	7	49	6	2	52	6	11
TOTALS ...	5982	9	0	6740	13	0	6560	15	8	6209	9	2	6284	19	7
RECEIPTS ...	924	16	8	692	4	9	491	14	3	1833	13	2	1631	9	8
No. of Patients treated ...	236			261			176			275			246		

† Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.

Table 13.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ending 31st December, 1928, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1928.		Year ended 31st Dec. 1927.		Total for 5 years 1923-7		Average for 5 years 1923-7	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—								
Suffering from Syphilis	105	29	103	21	571	158	114'2	31'6
" " Soft Chancre	37	1	13	...	152	4	30'4	'8
" " Gonorrhœa	170	20	158	19	784	90	156'8	18'0
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	46	17	51	7	230	53	46'0	10'6
Total	358	67	325	47	1737	305	347'4	61'0
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—								
Syphilis	9	2	4	3	43	14	8'6	2'8
Soft Chancre	7	1	3	...	33	2	6'6	'4
Gonorrhœa	42	4	28	3	144	19	28'8	3'8
Non-Venereal	50	13	45	12	189	47	37'8	9'4
Total	108	20	80	18	409	82	81'8	16'4
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—								
Syphilis	50	27	62	32	313	186	62'6	37'2
Soft Chancre	3	...	2	...	48	2	9'6	'4
Gonorrhœa	50	19	56	18	325	95	65'0	19'0
Non-Venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	9	3	1'8	'6
Total	103	46	120	50	695	286	139'0	57'2
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—								
Syphilis	1936	1013	2020	904	8894	4831	1778'8	966'2
Soft Chancre	90	1	74	...	632	7	126'4	1'4
Gonorrhœa	1619	179	1530	218	7676	1297	1535'2	259'4
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	120	30	177	14	810	183	162'0	36'6
Total	3765	1223	3801	1136	18012	6318	3602'4	1263'6
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—								
Syphilis	152	127	183	171	970	481	194'0	96'2
Gonorrhœa	154	172	153	104	867	691	173'4	138'2
Soft Chancre	24	...	...	...	74	...	14'8	...
Non-Venereal ... ..	...	...	8	...	8	...	1'6	...
Total	330	299	344	275	1919	1172	383'8	234'4
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzol Compounds	249	124	302	102	1300	531	260'0	106'2
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given:—								
N.A.B., and others. Under '3	58	103	54	84	255	428	51'0	85'6
'3 and under '6	278	190	281	291	1593	1665	318'6	333'0
'6 and over	238	1	641	4	2396	33	479'2	6'6
1 c.c.	375	169	171	84	512	278	102'4	55'6
5 c.c.	11	30	1	11	5	78	1'0	15'6
Total	960	493	1148	474	4761	2482	952'2	496'4
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—								
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—								
For detection of Spirochaetes	53	2	51	3	516	...	103'2	...
" " Gonococci	431	128	395	127	2696	...	539'2	...
For Wassermann Reaction	456	160	446	164	3264	...	652'8	...
Others	16	1	5	3	90	...	18'0	...
Total	956	291	897	297	6566	...	1313'2	...
9. Number of Arsenobenzol Compounds issued from Health Department:—								
N.A.B. Under '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	30	...	6'0	...
'3 and under '6	76	...	47	...	558	...	111'6	...
'6 and over	68	...	53	...	412	...	82'4	...
Galyl. '3	2	...	...	...	37	...	7'4	...
'4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	9	...	1'8	...
Total	146	...	100	...	1046	...	209'2	...

Table 14.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES and REGISTERED
PREMISES.

Class of Premises.	NUMBER OF CASES.					TOTALS.	
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis		
WORKSHOPS, ETC.:—							
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing	1	...	...	1	
Cabinet Making and Upholstering	1 ^a	...	1	
Dressmaking	...	1 ^a	...	...	...	1
Hairdressing	1	...	1	
Hotels, Restaurants, &c.	1	2 ^d	3	
Plumbing	1 ^d	1	
Printing	1 ^d	1	
Totals for Workshops, etc. ...	1	...	1	3	4	9	
Bakehouses	1 ^d	1	
Midwives' Premises	1 ^a	1 ^a	1	3	
Sublet Lodging Houses	3 ^{1a} _{1c}	...	3	
Totals	...	1	1	2	7	5	16

Total No. of Cases removed to Hospital—12.

a Removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital.

c do. do. Woolston House Infirmary.

d do. do. Tuberculosis Institutions.

Table 16.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Showing amount condemned of the various kinds of food from stated causes.

(Weight given in lbs.)

Description	Decomposition.	Tuberculosis.	Inflammation and "Chills."	Blood Poisoning and Abscesses.	Fluke Disease and Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Accidents and Natural Death.	Actinomycosis.	Swine Fever and Erysipelas	Other Causes.	All Causes.
Beef and Veal—											
Whole Carcases	...	21233	770	8148	5245	11216	510	1046	...	1425	49593
Parts of Carcases	414	4694	492	249	...	143	1625	769	...	388	8774
Organs	85	405	401	3612	88	...	...	...	...	971	5562
Mutton and Lamb—											
Whole Carcases	...	...	95	69	4442	432	745	...	...	69	5852
Parts of Carcases	...	40	18	...	15	...	133	...	...	35	241
Organs	...	...	...	59	4282	...	...	...	...	...	4341
Pork and Bacon—											
Whole Carcases	...	1636	790	1409	304	454	419	...	939	139	6090
Parts of Carcases	794	560	619	40	...	28	419	...	129	400	2989
Organs	...	14	268	175	14	...	...	...	7	79	557
Tinned Foods—											
Fruit	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Fish	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811
Milk & Cream	1023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1023
Meat	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
Other Foods—											
Fish	7086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7086
Shellfish	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dates	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Eggs	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345
Poultry	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Chicken & Ham Roll	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shrimp & Tomato Roll	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Veal & Ham Roll	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beef Steak & Onion Roll	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All kinds of foodstuffs	11244	28582	3453	13761	14390	12273	3851	1815	1075	3506	93950

Table 17.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1928.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches All-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	29.911	47.5	35.7	11.8	41.2	40.0	90.1	39.9	43.3	9.90	63.5	258.17
February	30.109	47.8	36.7	11.1	41.4	39.8	86.9	41.3	43.5	4.86	80.1	287.05
March	29.791	48.1	37.3	10.8	42.1	40.6	85.8	43.1	44.0	5.07	59.1	366.49
April	29.807	54.8	40.5	14.3	47.5	44.8	80.6	47.1	45.8	1.28	129.9	414.30
May	29.958	61.2	44.7	16.5	53.7	49.6	77.4	54.3	49.7	.86	155.7	482.06
June	29.926	64.1	48.9	15.2	57.7	53.6	75.9	59.1	53.7	2.81	188.0	494.24
July	30.132	70.7	53.2	17.5	63.1	59.5	79.8	63.4	57.4	3.14	230.2	497.03
August	29.948	66.9	52.5	14.4	61.1	56.8	75.7	61.7	59.0	4.07	178.0	449.37
Sept.	30.163	64.1	47.3	16.8	55.9	52.6	79.5	58.7	58.3	.90	175.2	377.50
October	29.838	57.6	45.5	12.1	51.4	49.4	85.8	52.3	54.9	8.57	115.1	329.10
Novemb'r	29.807	54.8	41.4	13.4	46.0	44.6	86.8	47.6	51.1	6.15	66.0	265.04
December	30.053	44.6	33.4	11.2	38.4	37.0	86.5	40.9	46.8	5.17	51.5	243.38
										52.78	1492.3	h.

Table 18.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1928.
SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED.

RECORDED FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED.																								
DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES.	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Sublet Houses	Milkshops	Workshops, Outworkers and Factories	Private Houses	Ditto (re Cleanliness)	Ditto (re Flushing Cisterns)	Bakehouses	Stables	Piggeries.	Vans and Tents	Back Lanes.	Hotels & Restaurants	Public Buildings,	Infectious Disease Enquiries	Houses 1/2 Infectious Disease	Butchers' Premises	Butchers' Small Goods Making	Rats & Mice Act.	Public and Private Schools.	Ice Cream Vendors	Fried Fish Vendors	TOTALS
Accumulations—																								
Of Refuse etc., injurious to Health	...	1	...	...	2	88	11	1	2	...	...	7	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	119
Of Manure	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Animals—																								
Kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Closets—																								
So foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	12	9	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Choked	...	...	3	...	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	36
Without flushing cistern or cistern out of repair	...	1	1	...	5	33	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
So defective as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	5	42	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Improperly situated	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Building in a dilapidated state	...	...	...	...	1	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accommodation, without, or insufficient	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Walls, etc., dirty	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
With insufficient or without light	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Without water supply	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains—																								
Defective	...	...	...	1	1	31	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	41
Choked	...	1	1	...	2	99	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	112
Inlet fitted with Defective Traps...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Absence of (proper)	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Land—																								
Open spaces improperly used for Vans & Tents	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Premises—																								
Interior in a dilapidated state	2	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Exterior do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
In a general dilapidated state so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
So overcrowded as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
In a damp, dirty or insanitary state	7	10	4	5	287	79	...	...	40	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	447
Floors undrained or dilapidated	3	...	2	2	45	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	69
Business improperly conducted in contravention of law	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Materials improperly stored	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trade carried on so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Store-room dirty and neglected	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bedding or Utensils in a dirty state	4	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	26
Improperly used for living and sleeping	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dilapidated, dangerous Chimney...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Without a water supply or with impure water supply	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Infested with rats	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Improperly stored milk	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
Windows—Cords broken, &c., Woodwork rotten, &c.	4	...	...	...	...	40	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Firegrate, chimney or boiler defective	...	1	1	...	...	50	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Emitting black smoke or smuts	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dilapidated outhouse or greenhouse	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Vermicious condition	...	...	6	...	...	18	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Roofs—																								
Defective	6	1	6	...	1	243	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Guttering or downpipes defective...	2	...	4	...	...	118	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Downpipes connected directly with drain	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Absence of downpipe	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sinks—																								
Defective	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soilpipe—																								
Defective	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Urinal—																								
So defective or foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wastepipe—																								
Of bath, lavatory, or slop sink connected directly with drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Of slop sink, bath, or lavatory defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Of slopsink so foul as to be insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Absence of slop sink	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard—																								
Dilapidated, dirty, and insanitary	1	...	...	1	...	27	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	42
Without paving or only part-paved or paving broken	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Choked gully	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTALS	30	4	34	14	49	1392	329	29	65	6	3	80	2	4	4	21	1	6	5	7	6	7	5	2103

Table 19.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1928.

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered for which notices were served	No. of Notices served
Registered Premises—					
Common Lodging Houses ...	12	642	150	30	10
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	26	288	65	4	4
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	19	236	86	34	14
Cowsheds ...	12	134	...	...	...
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	953	2	...	...
Private Slaughter Houses ...	2	310	...	...	...
Bakehouses ...	76	585	219	65	56
Fried Fish Premises ...	60	1922	39	5	4
Dairies ...	2	48	3	3	2
Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk ...	226	1952	86	11	7
Workshops (exclusive of Bakehouses) ...	502	1180	129	25	22
Outworkers ...	63	47	8	...	...
Factories ...	...	74	20	24	10
Midwives' Premises ...	39	139	48	...	...
Total ...	1040	8510	855	201	129
Other Premises—					
Private Houses ...	...	1096	1756	1392	664
Do. <i>Re</i> Repairs ...	...	200	1918	...	1
Do. (Systematic Inspection) ...	...	103	138	...	...
Do. <i>Re</i> Flushing Cisterns ...	...	16	23	29	38
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Property after renovation ...	...	4397	946	329	172
Repair of Drains (notice by Builder <i>re</i> S. 7 N. C. Act 1906) ...	...	66	212	...	...
Rats and Mice Act, ...	...	...	...	7	4
Public Buildings ...	...	104	30	4	4
Schools (Public and Private) ...	...	19	18	6	2
Vans and Tents ...	...	...	97	80	32
Stables (not Workplaces) ...	...	975	56	6	6
Piggeries ...	...	762	186	2	3
Rubbish Tips, and Open Spaces ...	...	81	13	...	...
Back Lanes ...	...	28	4	2	2
Smoke Observations ...	...	6	...	...	...
Infectious Disease Enquiries (H.D. General) ...	...	2177	966	21	8
Do. (M & C.W.) ...	...	523	104	...	...
Houses <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ...	...	5	5	1	1
<i>Re</i> Maternity & Child Welfare ...	...	4025	6937	...	...
Reens ...	...	17	2	...	...
Blind Persons ...	...	14	1	...	...
Total ...	14800	13228	1880	936	...
Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc.					
Butchers' Premises ...	...	4808	22	6	6
Provision Shops ...	...	1305	4	...	...
Provision Market ...	...	1004	2	...	...
Cattle Market ...	...	1	...	...	...
Cold Storage Premises ...	...	1662	...	...	...
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	...	2134	18	...	...
Fried Fish Premises (see Registered Premises) ...	...	...	...	...	...
G.W.R. Station ...	...	718	...	...	...
Premises where Ice Cream is Sold ...	...	703	10	7	4
Butchers' Small Goods ...	...	1704	47	5	3
Hotels, Restaurants, &c. ...	...	131	30	4	2
Total ...	14170	133	22	15	...
Grand Total ...	37480	14216	2103	1080	...
Number of Complaints received ...					
Number of Drains tested—Good ...	...	...	702	...	...
Do. do. Defective ...	...	...	88	...	...
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital ...	...	...	38	...	...
Number of Houses Disinfected (Rooms 1800) ...	...	...	284	...	...
Number of Articles Disinfected ...	...	...	623	...	...
Number of Articles Destroyed ...	...	...	4111	...	...
Number of Manure Pits, Dumps, Stables and Stalls Sprayed ...	...	...	102	...	...
Number of Samples taken under the Food & Drugs Acts, &c. ...	...	...	1632	...	...
			206	...	...

